密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME XXIV — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1923 — NUMBER 5

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton) (Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

The American Report on the Chinese Railways 153
What Do the Chinese Think about the Criticism ? 154

Special Articles

American Opposition to Padoux Consolidation Plan 156
Public Opinion as a Force in China.. Frederick W. Stevens 157
Optimistic Attitude Shown in Trade Report on Far East... .....J. Underwood 160
The New Chinese School System..... ..... Jameson Y. Chang, B. Sc. 164
Foreign Newspapers and China's Progress..... ..... Harold S. Quigley, Ph. D. 170
Who's Who in China 172
Men and Events..... 174
Views in Review .....R. C. B. 176
The Week in the Far East..... 176
General News Summary..... 182

New Books and Publications

The China Year Book—1923..... 185
Myths and Legends of China 185
What the Ships Carry between America and China 186
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 187
The United States Court for China 188

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue New York City.
Telephone : Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN REPORT ON THE CHINESE RAILWAYS

WE print, elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*, the carefully prepared report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking dealing with the financial condition of the Chinese Government Railways. This report naturally should be considered in connection with the plan for the "Financial Reconstruction of China and the Consolidation of China's Present Indebtedness," compiled by Mr. G. Padoux, adviser to the Chinese government. Mr. Padoux's report, which was referred to briefly in last week's issue of the *Review* and has been widely discussed in the daily press, closes with the following paragraph:

> "The question of the unpaid railway loans has also been left out of the Memorandum because these loans are secured on the railways themselves with additional specific guarantees and because their service may be met from the railway receipts."

This brief dismissal of the unsecured obligations of the Ministry of Communications amounting roughly to $108,800,000, Chinese currency, naturally arouses the various foreign interests, chiefly American companies, to their perilous position in respect to the Special Conference to be held in China this year to revise the Chinese customs tariff in accordance with the treaty adopted at the Washington Conference. According to Mr. Padoux's report the unsecured indebtedness of the Chinese government (exclusive of the Ministry of Communications) is approximately $570,000,000. Mr. Padoux briefly would consolidate these obligations, domestic and foreign, under the customs revenues which he estimates will be sufficient to cover all after the tariff has been increased to the extent of the 2½ percent surtax and 5 percent luxury tax provided in the Washington agreement. Although there may be a difference of opinion regarding the powers of the Special Conference, which according to the treaty, "shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine," it is obvious that this Conference will not be permitted to discriminate in regard to different classifications of debtors. In other words it will not be permitted to single out the obligations of the Ministry of Finance for refunding and protecting under the tariff revenues while leaving the obligations of another department of the government, the Ministry of Communications, out in the cold as it were. It has repeatedly been emphasized in these columns that no scheme for reorganizing the finances of China can be successful unless it satisfies all

interests concerned. There must be a frank facing of this fact and to this end the report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking is encouraging. This body is to be congratulated for coming out in the open and it is to be hoped that this report will be followed with constructive suggestions from the same and other bodies regarding this phase of China's indebtedness. The Ministry of Communications has been defaulting on its obligations for loans and for materials purchased for more than two years and thus far nothing has been accomplished except an accumulation of diplomatic protests and a general loss of temper all around. As compared with the financial situation in most of the countries of Europe, the situation in China is not impossible. China with a per capita debt of $4.75 is potentially sound, but this means nothing unless there is a frank facing of the situation and a realization all around that conditions in this part of the world have changed and that methods used a quarter of a century ago in the settlement of difficulties may no longer be applied. China on her part has got to realize that a modern nation with railways, telegraphs, great industrial establishments and the other factors that go with a modern civilized state, can not be operated on a financial plan that dates back to the Middle ages.

WHAT DO THE CHINESE THINK ABOUT THE CRITICISM?

THERE are a considerable number of newspapers and magazines published in China in foreign languages which are supposed to reflect foreign opinion toward things Chinese. With very few exceptions these publications are now very "anti-Chinese" in their editorial tone. China is being soundly "panned" or criticised for defaulting on foreign loans and governmental obligations, for maintaining hordes of useless soldiery, for permitting bandits to ravage great districts, for disregarding treaties and so on down the line of general criticism. In addition to the critical tone of a great deal of the foreign press, various organizations are passing resolutions condemning China for many things, and the criticism does not end with the press and the organizations but it forms a large part of the conversation when foreigners gather together in their clubs, hotels and private homes. In Peking these days, we venture the opinion, that at least ninety percent of the dinner table gossip deals with criticism of the parliament, the cabinet, the tuchuns, the railways, or perhaps it is the servants—and the general summary of opinion is to the general effect that China is rapidly going or has gone "to the dogs", to use a familiar slang expression.

THE Chinese of course know of this criticism, so the natural question is, What do they think about it? Are the Chinese affected by the criticism which they hear upon all sides of their various institutions and activities, governmental and private? In order to determine the Chinese reaction on these various points, the writer of these lines recently asked a number of his Chinese acquaintances in both public and private life the frank question, "What do you think of this foreign criticism and what is China going to do about it?" The first man interviewed was a Chinese banker, a man educated abroad who has been manager of an influential bank for a considerable number of years and whose opinions carry weight in both Chinese and foreign financial and business circles. First, referring to the criticism appearing in the press of a certain nationality long established in the trade of China, he said: "Of course we realize these conditions and regret them, but on the other hand, haven't the—(naming the nationality) made enough profit out of China during the last century in order to be able to stand a certain amount of inconvenience now that China is in a difficult situation! After all, Chinese merchants and bankers are learning to get along in spite of the disorder and embarrassment and if we can stand it, certainly the foreigners shouldn't complain." The next man interviewed was a journalist, a frequent contributor to foreign journals. He was educated in a Chinese government school and has never been abroad. "All of this foreign criticism is having one definite effect. It is making the Chinese leaders, business men as well as officials, more determined to make China independent of foreign control and we are going to make China independent of foreign control and we are going to make China respected abroad." Although this man failed to explain the methods he had in mind for accomplishing his ambitions, there was no question but that he meant what he said. The third man interviewed is a graduate of a Japanese school and is in the banking and trading business. His reply to the question will prove especially interesting to foreigners for the reason that he opposes a disbandment of troops, but here are his words practically as he stated the case: "We are hearing a great deal these days from both foreigners and Chinese on the subject of disbanding surplus troops. I have just made a trip through Manchuria and my opinion is that we should not disband a single soldier except those that are unfit. Our problem is not to cut down our armies, but to work out plans for controlling and financing them. China needs every soldier she has if we are to become an independent nation. We hear a great deal of talk about disbandment, but we know that nations that amount to anything in the opinion of the world either maintain armies or navies or are so organized that they can raise armies when they need them."

FOR reasons that are obvious, we do not give the names of the persons interviewed, but these men do carry weight in the Chinese society and their names are known among foreigners. Whether these views expressed in the preceding paragraph are typical of intelligent public opinion in Chinese circles, we do not know and will leave that point to our readers. The writer believes that they do represent the feelings of a considerable section of the Chinese and a section that is ever widening in its influence. And with this factor in mind, it means simply that methods which have proven successful in dealing with China in the past do not apply today. In the first place, it is no longer possible to "bluff" China into taking any special action which any foreign nation or group of foreign nations might like to see brought about, and the reason for this is quite logical. Formerly it used to be possible to start a small panic in Chinese official circles, merely through the publication in a foreign newspaper of an editorial or news article, which the Chinese knew had been inspired in some Peking legation or consular office in a treaty port. A diplomatic note from a foreign legation used to have the effect of an electric shock upon the Peking government. Now it has little more effect than the critical editorials in the foreign propaganda organs referred to before, which is very little effect at all. The *North China Star*, the American newspaper, recently discussed this subject very wisely to the following effect:

> We have no desire to bring up, in an I-told-you-so spirit, additional examples of business men making serious errors through their natural lack of political judgment in a world situation that is totally different from the one they were accustomed to only a few years ago.

But we have a sincere personal desire as well as a strong material interest to see business men in North China not only Americans, but our fellow foreigners as well, pay careful and sensible attention to political conditions in this country, so that we may all so adjust our business affairs out here to the logic of events as to avoid costly errors and wastful friction. In our opinion the first thing for business men here to realize is that the present political problems in China are new ones in this country, almost totally different from anything that has previously happened, and involving many new factors quite lacking only a few years ago, and that to attempt to solve them by the old methods once so effective will lead only to a hopeless muddle. Changed conditions require new methods. To find out what the conditions actually are it is necessary to look through, and beyond, mere superficial appearances and above all it is most essential to appreciate fully that what is happening in China at the present time is quite different from anything that has ever happened in this country previously.

THERE are many reasons for the futility of old diplomatic and business policies in China today that are intimately concerned with the world situation which has entirely changed China's position in relation to other countries. And there is no one who realizes this better than do the Chinese themselves. The various treaty ports of China and the Capital of the country as well are filled with an abundance of bright Chinese young men who have been educated abroad not only from the college standpoint, but also from the standpoint of experience in diplomacy and business. These men in many cases have better knowledge of the economic, financial, social and political conditions in other countries, than have many of the foreigners who have resided in China for so many years that they are out of touch with changes which have taken place in their home lands in recent years and especially since the beginning of the European War. Here's an example. About six months ago the writer discussed with a number of Japanese in China the question of the status of Manchuria and the Japanese interviewed were unanimously of the opinion that China never would dare take any adverse action in respect to the Twenty-one Demands and the Manchuria lease-hold. But China did act and the Chinese action is all the more remarkable when it is realized that according to common report more than fifty percent of the present members of the Chinese parliament are returned students from Japan and the same percentage practically holds good for the present cabinet. This latter element might well be taken to heart by those who are planning to use the unexpended portion of the Boxer Indemnity for educational or propaganda purposes intimately connected with trade promotion. A writer in these columns a few weeks ago stated that after considerable intimate association with modern China, he had come to the opinion that the Chinese were not pro anything except themselves and this is about the real fact of the situation and is quite likely to become increasingly more so. After all, there isn't much difference in the basic meaning of the terms, "anti-foreign" and "patriotism" when applied to the present attitude of those who are running China today.

SO what are we going to do about it? is the natural conclusion. Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the China Consortium who has just returned to America recently stated his opinion that China's present difficulties could not be solved by a restoration of the monarchy, the establishment of a new monarchy, by foreign intervention or by the artificial bolstering up of a "strong man" who would rule with an iron hand in the name of democracy. According to Mr. Stevens, China can only be saved through the development of public opinion by the Chinese themselves—and this means a long slow educative process. There is no power in the world at the present time that can force China to disband her surplus troops or make her pay her debts, and this applies to China's near neighbors as well as to nations on the other side of the world. There are a considerable number of the younger Chinese who knowing this have adopted an impossible attitude not greatly differing in its ultimate effect from the ancient, ignorant attitude of aloofness that characterized China in the old days of her first intercourse with Western nations. Still others of the younger generation are imbued with ideas toward modern business and finance that had their inspiration in Moscow—and which Moscow is now trying to discard because she has found them unworkable. Although China gained much at the Washington Conference in the settlement of her external difficulties, the various treaties and resolutions adopted there only constitute a beginning of the reorganization that must take place if China is ever to assume the status of a modern nation. In this great reconstruction China needs the help of the world just as greatly as the world needs China. The problems can't be solved by sending China notes couched in the diplomatic language of a quarter of a century ago, nor by China's ignoring of them in accordance with her present practice. Foreign diplomats have been telling China for years that the end of the world would come with a loud noise if she didn't pay her debts and then China defaulted and the end of the world didn't come as diplomatically forecasted. A lot of unexperienced Chinese have got the idea, as a result, that China can continue to worry along without paying her debts, but a considerably larger number of other Chinese especially those engaged in business, have discovered that a corrupt, bankrupt government finally hurts all ramifications of business. The Chinese railways may be able to default upon their legitimate obligations and continue to operate without the foreign interests taking them over, but the various railway executives are discovering that new equipment must be purchased and because of past experiences, the necessary foreign credit is not forthcoming in the face of unpaid bills. This discussion might be continued indefinitely, but the general moral or lesson in it all is that new methods have got to be worked out and applied. When there is a general understanding of this fact the rest will be easier for both China and the foreigners involved.

Practicing What He Learned in the United States

When Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reece of Springfield, Illinois, left their home several weeks ago for a trip to China, a Mr. Payne, one of the leading bankers of Springfield, gave them a letter of introduction to a Chinese merchant in Canton, Der Do You, by name. When Mr. and Mrs. Reece reached Canton they made inquiry regarding the Chinese merchant and finally found him to be one of the leading merchants of Kowloon, the British concession on the mainland opposite Hongkong. When they visited his home they were surprised to find a large picture elaborately framed of Mr. Payne, the Springfield banker, occupying the place of honor. Naturally this excited their curiosity and here is the story. It seems that several years ago Mr. Der Do You was the owner of a restaurant or "chop suey" cafe in Springfield and he had deposited his profits in Mr. Payne's bank. Mr. Payne took an interest in him and showed him how to invest his money profitably in Springfield real estate. After a few years the Chinese merchant closed out his holdings in the Illinois city and found that he was some G. $60,000 richer as a result of the American banker's advice. With the $60,000 he returned to Canton and engaged in the real estate business and they say—but we do not desire to expose him to any of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's new tax schemes—so we will not tell just how successful he has been in applying American methods to the real estate business in South China.

Mr. Reece is publisher of the *Illinois State Register* of Springfield and is a former member of the Illinois state legislature. They are now in Peking on their way through North China.

American Opposition to the Padoux Consolidation Plan

IN a resolution adopted March 21, the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking recorded itself as opposed to the Chinese government debt consolidation plan suggested in a memorandum prepared recently by G. Padoux, adviser to the Chinese government. The opposition of the chamber is based upon the exclusion of railway debts in the consolidation plan Mr. Padoux recommends.

The text of the chamber's resolution follows:

Resolution

(Adopted by the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking on March 21, 1923)

1. *Whereas* the Powers represented at the Washington Conference unanimously approved, under date of February 4th, 1922, the so-called "Nine-Power Treaty Relating to Chinese Customs Tariffs," which treaty, when duly ratified by the Nine Powers provides for a Special Conference empowered, among other things, to authorize the levying of a surtax of 2½ per centum ad valorem on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as the Special Conference may determine; and

2. *Whereas* there is a definite opinion current among Chinese officials (which opinion has been developed into a plan for the financial reconstruction of China by Mr. G. Padoux, an adviser to the Chinese Government and submitted to the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems, as well as presented to the general public in the form of a pamphlet) to the effect that, with the contemplated increase of the Customs Tariff from 5 to 7½ per cent ad valorem, together with the normal growth of China's foreign trade, the net surplus of the Maritime and Native Customs, supplemented during the first four years by comparatively small amounts from other sources, such as the Salt Gabelle, will not only enable China to meet existing obligations secured by the Customs but will also permit the consolidation and repayment of the entire unsecured indebtedness of the Chinese Government, a large part of which is in default; and

3. *Whereas* this opinion, as brought out in the Padoux refunding plan, explicitly excludes all indebtedness of the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Government on the ground that the Railways, Telegraphs and other Government Utilities provide sufficient security for the loans and other obligations contracted by the Ministry of Communications; and

4. *Whereas* notwithstanding the fact that several loans and other obligations of the Ministry of Communications have for sometime been, and still are, in default, the general public is not aware of the true financial status of this Ministry, therefore,

Be it Resolved;

1. *That* the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking declare that, in vew of the figures following, which present the financial position of the Ministry of Communications, the Padoux plan or any other proposal based upon the contemplated 2½ per cent Customs surtax which excludes the obligations of the Ministry of Communications, is unjust and entirely unacceptable:

	Silver Dollars.
A. *Net Operating Revenue*	
Chinese Government Railways, Year 1920	48,650,000.—
Chinese Government Telegraphs, „ 1918	4,600,000.—
	53,250,000.—
Deduct:	
Non-commercial bookk revenues,	8,000,000.—
Unpaid Government Telegrams	2,100,000.—
Effective net revenue available for Loan Amortization and Interest	43,150,000.—
B. *Foreign Railway and Telegraph Loans*	
Foreign Railway Loans,	409,100,000.—
Foreign Telegraph Loans,	21,300,000.—
Total Foreign Railway & Telegraph Loans,	430,400,000.—
Interest for 1923,	24,460,000.—
Amortization of Principal Year 1923,	33,090,000.—
Railway & Telegraph Loan Service	57,550,000.—
Deficit in Loan Service 1923,	14,400,000.—
C. *Other Indebtedness Entirely Unsecured*	
Foreign Creditors for Materials,	40,000,000.—
Domestic Creditors for Loans,	68,800,000.—
Indebtedness Entirely Unsecured,	108,800,000.—

(Note)

(These figures do not include several loans contracted by the Ministry of Communications, the service of which loans have now been taken over by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Padoux Refunding plan.)

2. *And that* the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking record its belief that during the current year the Ministry of Communications will not only fail to meet its obligations for the payment of interest and principal on Government Railway and Telegraph Loans but will also be unable to reduce or even pay interest on over 108 million silver dollars of other indebtedness; and

3. *That* the American Chamber of Commerce direct attention to the fact that these 108 million silver dollars of entirely unsecured indebtedness of the Ministry of Communciations includes 40 million silver dollars representing the accounts of American and other foreign firms for materials purchased by the Railway and Telegraph Departments of the Ministry in order to insure continued operation of the Government Utilities; and

4. *That* the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking call attention to the fact that these legitimate, overdue and entirely unsecured accounts of American and other foreign firms would, under the Padoux plan, be excluded from the benefits of the refunding operations while numerous large loans made at high interest rates for speculative purpose would be covered; and

5. *That* the Secretary of this Chamber be instructed to incorporate this resolution in the records of the Chamber and to send copies of this resolution to the American Legation and to the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China.

Public Opinion as a Force in China*

BY FREDERICK W. STEVENS

Representative of American Banks in the China Consortium

SOME of the best men in China, both Chinese and foreign, deeply interested in China's welfare, look to Chinese public opinion for relief, partial or complete, sooner or later, from all public ills.

For example, it is generally agreed that little improvement in political conditions can be expected until there is disbandment, a substantial decrease in army expense, so as to leave enough government revenue, after satisfying military lords, to meet current needs of the government. It is agreed that resolutions by Washington Conferences and other similar bodies will not bring about disbandment, nor will threats of international control; that only public opinion in China on that subject will bring it about. If you agree to this, please keep the statement in mind as we proceed to discuss the subject, for you must agree that the creation within the lifetime of the present generation, of a public opinion that will awe the military lords and result in reducing the armies, is a colossal undertaking.

Another example: It seems to be agreed that substantial industrial development, creating a demand for the labor of China's millions, thereby relieving their poverty, cannot be expected until Chinese who are prosperous in business are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their industry and skill, free from extortion by public officials, and that corruption in public office and extortion by officials will be suppressed or substantially decreased only as the result of public opinion on that subject in China. Please keep this statement in mind also, as we proceed, for you will agree that it not only involves a vital matter but presents another colossal task, on which all friends of China, if that is the remedy, should begin work without delay.

If you feel that public opinion is *not* the remedy for these great evils, what then is the remedy—where shall we look?

Shall it be to a dictator? There seems to be no one looming up as such, you will agree.

Shall it be the restoration of the old monarchy? You will agree that there is not the slightest indication that the proposal would receive any substantial support in China, and that no one believes that if the old monarchy were restored, political or industrial conditions would be any better.

Shall it be a new monarchy? The answer is the same.

Shall it be international control? I think you will agree that the idea would not receive any support in China. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Powers, without request or consent, attempt anything. By defaults in the payment of numerous Chinese government debts due in foreign countries, a cause for action by foreign powers exists; and by what seems more and more, as time goes on, to be indifference on the part of the Chinese government to such defaults,—the revenues being constantly used instead to pay for worse than useless armies,—it is not impossible, it seems to me, that the Powers may be induced, at no distant day to take extraordinary action.

Foreign governments have it in their power to compel China to pay her foreign debts; but *China must herself solve her internal problems*, with such assistance of foreign individuals as she herself calls for. No other nation will try to do that for her, nor any number of nations combined. The disbanding of armies, the maintenance of order where now armed and mounted bandits have sway, the suppression of corruption and extortion by officials, the protection of industries, are among the *internal* problems China must solve.

I am so certain that you all agree to these views about dictators, monarchs, international control and the statement that China must solve her internal problems herself, that I return to the main subject, Do you not also agree that China cannot do these things herself *except as the result of public opinion in China?*

If so, it becomes important to consider in detail this intangible but potent substance called "public opinion," upon which no one can put his finger but upon which China's future prosperity and indeed her very existence as a nation, so largely depend. What are its characteristics? How is it created? Where does the individual citizen come in? And the Chinese Social and Political Science Association? And the newspapers? And the Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers Associations and other organizations of educated Chinese? Is not the Chinese house on fire and is it not urgently necessary that something be done, *very soon*, to put out the fire and to repair the structure?

Characteristics of Public Opinion

Public opinion is the prevailing sentiment of the articulate portion of a given community,—a city, a province or a nation. The history of nations, particularly modern history, shows that it is a most powerful factor in public affairs. It has been so especially in republics; it is the very essence of a republic; but autocratic rulers have often bowed before it. It has restrained officials in all grades in all kinds of government. Those who have ignored it have always fallen at last as a result. Public opinion is sometimes not less potent than are centuries-old customs and traditions. It supplements formal laws. It is the very basis of effective laws. Without it, such laws mean little or nothing. It will be the same with the much talked of Constitution of China. Unless it has the moral support of Chinese public opinion, instead of being a bulwark of the rights of the people and a limitation on the powers of the official class, it will be *ignored* by those who find that it obstructs their plans.

But in order to understand our subject we must know more of the characteristics of public opinion. Public opinion may work for the good of the community, or the opposite,—depending upon whether or not it is *righteous*. Public opinion may be unrighteous; wickedness may be condoned by it, even popularized; corruption in public office, for example, may be excused by public opinion to the point where it is encouraged; and when this kind of public opinion prevails, it is ultimately ruinous to the community, leading it from bad to worse, and finally to downfall.

Righteous public opinion depends on moral character; if the community has not moral character, it cannot produce righteous public opinion. It is important then that we inquire what is a necessary foundation for the character that will produce *righteous* public opinion. The answer is likely to be *education*. But what kind of education? Will the old time method of literary examination abolished in 1906, build such a foundation? Will it come from intimate knowledge of the classics, and nothing else? If there be added education in the arts and sciences, and nothing else, will that be sufficient? Will any amount of mere mental education do it? Can there be a foundation for *righteous* public opinion unless those who are to produce it have a strong moral sense? *Righteous* public opinion presupposes hatred of wickedness of all kinds — licentiousness, dishonesty, corruption in public office, extortion by public officials. It resents injustice of all kinds. It popularizes those things that tend to better the conditions in the community; it makes unpopular these things that tend to injure the community.

But there is another quality besides righteousness that must exist before this intangible substance we are discussing becomes potent. It must be *aggressive*. A weak and flabby public opinion, even though it may not be unrighteous, does the community very little good. It is only public opinion that is both righteous and aggressive that saves a nation from downfall. To say that righteous public opinion is *aggressive* is to say that the resentment of wrong and injustice by the articulate public and its love of right and justice are so strong and so extensive that they fight for the right, they compel a correction of evil conditions. They are like a tidal wave, which nothing can withstand. It is only righteous and aggressive public opinion that frightens bad rulers, that restrains wicked officials, that produces a good government that secures justice to citizens.

I do not assume that you are ignorant of all these facts. I am stating self-evident propositions, thoughts that have no doubt occurred to many of you. It is sometimes useful to state mere truisms. Sometimes whole communities overlook them.

If I am right in my statements, Chinese citizens have a big job before them, for it is obvious that public opinion has not in China performed the *preventive* function it often performs; that conditions in China are desperate; that good government is lacking; that justice does not prevail; and that public opinion must now without delay correct what it has not heretofore prevented, or the most serious conditions that the mind can imagine may come.

It is said that for centuries plain citizens in China were not expected to have opinions on political questions, that they were brought up to believe that public officials, being paid to look after such matters, should not expect help from those who were not; and that in fact citizens generally took no interest in public affairs. Doubtless this accounts in part for the absence of the righteous and aggressive public opinion that would now be such a power for good. The time has been too short since China took the name of a republic. It all means that the task of Chinese citizens who

*(*Paper read before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, December 8, 1922, and reproduced from "The Chinese Social and Political Science Review" edited by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau.)*

love their country and want to help to save it from complete disaster is the greater and the more urgent. And this leads me to another factor. What creates public opinion?

What Creates Public Opinion?

Of course newspapers are a most powerful factor in creating public opinion of one kind or another; and thank Heaven, it is generally righteous public opinion; a free press generally means to condemn that which is wrong and to praise that which is right; and such condemnation and such praise, read as they are by many people, go a long way in creating public opinion. The moral responsibility of newspaper editors in China in determining correctly between right and wrong, is very great; and the growing number of Chinese newspapers is bound to have a potent effect one way or another upon future political development. *Suppose all the newspapers in China should unite to accomplish some one great reform, and should proceed to that end fearlessly, harmoniously, aggressively, patiently and persistently.* What combination of evil doers or ignorant officials could long withstand such action?

But neither Chinese individuals nor Chinese organizations can escape moral responsibility merely because there are Chinese newspapers. The responsibility is not alone on the latter. Public opinion is the *prevailing* sentiment of a community. This means that every educated person in the community has a part, has a moral responsibility in the matter. If he holds himself aloof, he is shirking his moral responsibility. If he have not the qualities or the opportunity that allow him to be a leader, he can at least be a hearty follower of others who become leaders. Not often does he need to go alone in placing himself publicly on the right side. Every time a citizen in public or private speech comments on current developments, praising good conduct or the courageous action of a public official, or condemning that which is wrong in public affairs, he is helping to form righteous public opinion. The size of his audience, whether it be one or twenty, is important only as a matter of degree. Every opportunity he lets slip by of condemning wrong or praising right conduct, is an opportunity lost to help his community. It is the aggregate of all such personal remarks, public and private, that goes to make public opinion. It grows like a rolling snow ball (an analogy more apt in a country like my own, where snow is deeper and more regular). The newspapers may be *forming* public opinion or they may only be *expressing* it. A general lack of interest in great public matters by newspapers and by educated citizens means there will be no righteous and aggressive public opinion. A nation is no better than the average of its educated citizens, than the best of its newspapers.

What qualities must an individual or a group possess in order to help substantially in forming a righteous and aggressive public opinion? Of course they must be keen to lend a hand, unselfish, sensible, not silly, alert to developments in public affairs; but I have come to believe that the one quality most needed in China, a quality that has been conspicuous in other countries, is individual *courage*. Sometimes I wonder if there may not some time travel up and down this great land a Chinese John Wesley, or better still a hundred of them, arousing to a high pitch the moral sense of the people, as John Wesley aroused the English people long ago. If China's educated men as a class have not the inclination and the courage to stand for the right, there is not much hope for her; if because of fear of personal harm or personal disadvantage or because their moral sense is weak, they withhold support to men who are trying to do China good service, then the worst has not yet come to China.

Tung Kang's Courage and the Students' Sense of Proportion

I have been watching for signs in China, indicating which way she is traveling, toward good government or toward greater chaos, signs of the coming of that all-important righteous and aggressive public opinion. I have not lost hope; but something very discouraging happened last winter. A man of education and character, with an excellent reputation as an honorable public servant, against whom not a suspicion of corruption was ever raised, I am told, a man whom it would be an honor for young Chinese to follow as a leader, availed himself of the opportunity to do a great public service in the interest of good government, by exposing and denouncing corruption in high office. He showed a rare degree of courage that ought to have excited admiration and support. By his courageous action Tung Kang incurred the enmity of many evil men in Peking. He needed public support. He deserved it. Did he get it? How many citizens endeavored to help by creating an aggressive public opinion on his action? The students of Peking have sometimes become very active in national matters. In their way and within their limitations they constitute a patriotic and powerful body of citizens, doubtless sincerely desirous of helping their country, as the events of 1919 show. Here was a matter going to the very heart of good government. What were they doing when Tung Kang needed support? Some of them (I wonder how many) were trying to form an anti-Christian organization.

Think of the conditions in China which furnished opportunity for Chinese to do something to help their country, the worst kind of political ills existing, financial bankruptcy impending, by reason of the military millstone around the neck of the government, these conditions threatening the distracted country with international intervention, the whole world looking with anxiety on the chances of the failure of this Oriental attempt at a republican form of government:-grave peril to China from the spread of poppy growing and the increased use of narcotics, the rallying cry of one anti-opium society being: "China must destroy opium or opium will destroy China,"-this peril attributable largely to the greed and corruption of provincial officials.

None of these subjects appealed to those students. They turned instead against *the Christians*, who at the cost of many millions are the founders of great colleges and universities in China, which are eagerly availed of by thousands of young Chinese, which are sending out to all the provinces well educated Chinese physicians, surgeons, nurses, teachers and preachers, so much needed; which are teaching the Chinese how to save their silk and cotton industries from the extinction with which they are threatened and how to develop agriculture generally on modern scientific lines. They turned against *the Christians* who at the cost of many other millions have founded and are operating great and small hospitals throughout China, rendering daily help to thousands of her afflicted people, and who are teaching and exhibiting the spirit of the founder of their religion, THE SPIRIT OF UNSELFISH SERVICE, than which nothing is more needed in China. What a lack on the part of those particular students of the *sense of proportion*, so important to acquire early in life. Surely, *from any standpoint*, there are much worse evils here than the Christians.

By the way, I am interested in observing that General Feng Yu Hsiang is addressing large Chinese audiences to make known what he thinks of the religion of the Christians; also that he stands second in a vote now in progress in China on the question "who are the twelve greatest living Chinese." How he reminds the reader of English history of that puritan and military reformer of long ago, who dressed in plain civilian clothes in the days when he exercised the power of a king, who punished severely dissoluteness among his soldiers, who inspired them with the same religion, whose soldiers were noted for their unquestioning discipline, better drilled than any others in the land and who great battles,—Oliver Cromwell,

Attitude of Educated Chinese

Am I wrong in treating this student movement seriously? Do you say it does not reflect the general attitude of educated Chinese on great moral questions? I hope it does not; and I am glad to say that the editor of the student daily, the *Peking Express*, told these young men in an emphatic editorial that they would be engaged in better business if they were forming a pro-Tung Kang organization, or words to that effect. If it *does* reflect the general attitude, then it seems certain that a long time will elapse before China will be saved by righteous and aggressive public opinion.

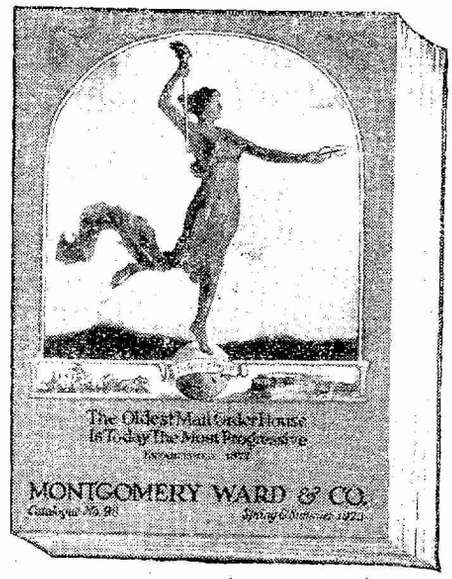
But how long will the *mature* men of education leave it solely to the students to seem to be the spokesmen of Chinese public opinion? How long before the more mature men, as a class, will join hands and lend their aid and, where needed take the leadership? How long must the house burn before *they* are aroused to action? Is not the condition already desperate? Must the very worst occur before they become alarmed?

Mass meetings of students are called to help drive good men out of office. Why should not mass meetings including more mature men be called to help keep good men in, to denounce the evils that have brought China low and are keeping her down?

But do not start in this patriotic business until you have enough patience, persistency *and courage*, moral and physical, to carry you a long way, for it is a hard and long road you must travel. The task is becoming harder all the time. It will involve some, perhaps much, self-sacrifice. It will try your souls. But the Possible Reward is Great, for the interests of millions of honest, industrious, law-abiding, peaceable and temperate people are involved, who have centuries of moral training. You have these qualities as a foundation upon which to build.

Doubtless as I have read this paper, some of you have thought: "He does not know the dangers in the way. He does not know what it means to have the illwill of unscrupulous influential men whose greedy plans may be imperilled. He does not real realize the effect of the loss of position involved,—upon the individual and upon his family."

Our 50 years' experience in making low prices, in selecting worthy serviceable goods, and offering them at a saving, has gone into the making of this big 1923 Catalogue.



This Big Book of Bargains will be sent promptly upon receipt of Twenty-five cents (American) or its equivalent, in money or stamps. Use the coupon below.

Be Sure to get a Copy of this

Big 1923 General Catalogue No. 98

It is truly a Buyer's Guide

Everything for the Home, the Office and the School

Everything that goes into the home to make it more modern, comfortable and complete from kitchen utensils to curtains, lighting fixtures and rugs—everything at Money-Saving Prices.

For Women: Fashions, Wearing Apparel, Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, Groceries and Home Furnishings, of all kinds, of standard quality at prices that mean many dollars saved.

For Men: Everything a man needs from clothing to tools, everything for use in Office, School, Garage, Work Shop and Hospital is offered at a big saving.

We Want You to Have this Book

Our customers have received their catalogues as usual. We want you, the readers of this message, who do not buy at Ward's also to have a copy.

But, to prevent these books from being requested by curious and insincere people, who will not make good use of them, we make the nominal charge of twenty-five cents.

Our catalogue, which quotes the lowest prices at which goods can today be manufactured and sold, should be the 1923 guide for every buyer.

Send all orders and letters direct to Chicago

We have closed our branch offices in Shanghai and Manila. They were established in order to permit us to make an extensive first hand study of conditions in the Far East, that we might better understand your requirements and thus improve our service to you. Now that we have completed our investigation, these offices have been combined with our general headquarters in Chicago, U. S. A.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago, U. S. A.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 6, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me your 1923 General Catalogue No 98. **Enclosed you will find twenty-five cents (American) or its equivalent in money or in stamps.**

Name.....Street and No.....

P. O. Box No.....City .....

State or Province.....Country.....

I think I do know something about these perils. I think I know that the Anglo-Saxon rule that a man shall be deemed innocent of a crime charged against him until he be *proved* guilty in a court of justice, does not prevail here, that the Chinese public is inclined to hold him guilty until he proves himself innocent. I think I know that it is easy for unscrupulous men, by false charges, to drive good men out of office or position, to put innocent men in prison. These are deplorable facts. Because I think I know these perils and the influence they have in restraining Chinese who would like to have things different, I have referred to the need of courage, moral and physical, to the self-sacrifice involved in taking part in any program for saving China.

Until there be many Chinese who are willing to risk their offices, their positions, their freedom, indeed their lives, in this cause, not much can be expected. The English history of freedom and good government includes the story of brave men, all willing to be martyrs and some of whom became such. The signers of the American Declaration of Independence knew when they signed it that unless there should be success, it meant the death warrant of every one of them. The history of the world shows that personal risk by patriotic and courageous citizens has always been the price paid for freedom, justice and good government; and it must be paid in China before they will be achieved here.

What shall it profit *you* if you gain personal safety and save your positions for a time,—and meantime your country rushes to the conditions of Taiping days?

Nothing great comes without sacrifice commensurate with its greatness.

I have said these things in a sincere desire to help.

Optimistic Attitude Shown in Trade Report on Far East

BY JACK UNDERWOOD

THAT there is every probability of an enormous increase in trade between the United States and the countries in the Far East is indicated in an exhaustive report of the machinery consumption of these countries compiled by W. H. Rastall, of the Department of Commerce. Having ten passenger ships and a number of freighters in the service between the United States and the Orient the report has been optimistically received by the United States Shipping Board and rejuvenates the hope that these vessels ultimately will be operated on a very profitable basis.

"The value of American machinery absorbed by Asia," says the report, "has expanded many times in the past decade, increasing from $3,800,000 in 1910 to $64,400,000 in 1921."

As contrasted with the markets of Europe, which are contracting, the markets of Asia are showing most satisfactory expansion, the report continues. Most of the countries of Asia are very densely populated and show indications of being capable of marked industrial development, as contrasted with markets in many other parts of the world in territories that have been developed more recently, where there is a lack of adequate population, even when it is known that the natural resources justify exploitation. South America, Australia, and other sections have their immigration problems, but with Asia it is more a matter of raising the standard of living, and very rapid progress is being made in this direction.

"It is a mistake to think of Asia as the 'unchanging East,'" warns the report. "Railways are being developed, shipping increases rapidly from year to year, mines are being opened, industries are being established, highways are being constructed, automobiles and trucks are being placed in service, and in a great many other ways the entire continent is showing signs of absorbing an ever-increasing volume of mechanical equipment of great variety."

In China the absorption of American machinery increased from about $642,000 in 1910 to more than $18,000,000 in 1921. It would be difficult to find a better record for expansion in both volume and rank.

Chinese exchange always fluctuates very rapidly and widely, as the currency is practically on a silver basis and follows the silver-bullion market. In the face of disturbed political conditions, unsatisfactory currency systems, inadequate transportation, and a numer of other disturbing factors, trade in China expands rapidly in many directions and industrial activity shows rapid development. Moreover, American equipment is becoming increasingly popular in China. Our share of the total machinery trade of that country was 5.8 percent in 1911, 8.3 percent in 1914, 30.4 percent in 1918, and 54.1 percent in 1920.

Among the markets for American machinery the Philippines take high rank. The value of the amount absorbed increased from $500,000 in 1910 to $5,500,000 in 1921. This represented most of the machinery taken by the archipelago, the American share of the total having expanded from 73.1 percent in 1915 to 97.3 percent in 1920. In fact, American influence in this territory is so strong as to make it almost part of the domestic field.

The exchange situation is independent of that of Europe. On July 30, 1914, the Philippine peso was worth 49.9 cents; on July 31, 1920, 47.25 cents; and on December 1, 1922, 48.2 cents. Currency has reached reasonable stability.

The sales manager's problem in this territory is one of development, which has been very rapid since the American occupation of the Philippines. In this market one will find endless problems, not the least of which is the comparative scarcity of labor. But, on the other hand, the sugar industry has been expanding rapidly and in the years to come will probably show much further development. In many other directions this market shows great possibilities.

For many years Japan has surprised the world by its industrial development. There is something remarkably consistent about the way in which Japan has developed, and the increase in the volume of machinery that has been absorbed, whether measured in dollars or in the relative importance of this market. Japan is being industrialized. The standard of living for its people has risen very rapidly during the last several decades. Thirty years ago it was a cheap country in which to live; it has becoms one of the most expensive in the world."

American machinery is rapidly increasing in popularity in this market. In 1910 the United States supplied 20.1 percent of the machinery absorbed by Japan. In 1919 the share of the United States had increased to 75.4 percent, but conditions then were abnormal. In 1921 our participation was 52.9 percent. These figures seem to indicate that more business awaits the American manufacturer in this market if he will take the steps necessary to secure it. Even with this lower participation in the trade, the total volume has been so large as to represent a very remarkable increase in the American share, which has expanded from about $1,700,000 in 1910 to nearly $21,000,000 in 1921.

The volume of American machinery absorbed by British India has increased from $500,000 in 1910 to $10,700,000 in 1921. Exchange in India has been fluctuating very widely, but is fast approaching stability.

The industrialization of India has become the avowed policy of both the government and the public. The imports of machinery are expanding very rapidly, and during recent years the American participation in this trade has shown a marked increase. During the fiscal year 1913-14 the total imports of machinery into India were valued at £6,000,000 of which the United States furnished 1.8 percent. During the war imports fell off, but the American participation increased rapidly. During the year 1919-20 when the forces of reconstruction had begun to operate, the imports were £8,600,000, of which the American share was 29.3 percent. During the year 1920-21 the machinery imports were £25,300,000, and although the volume from the United States increased, the percentage fell to 13.7 percent.

India may be expected to show very rapid development along all industrial lines that its population and resources can support. In spite of the fact that there is a very large volume of native capital available, it should be noted that British capital is flowing into the country at an ever-increasing rate, and the markets of India may be expected to absorb increasing volumes of industrial machinery from now on. Unfortunately the machinery users of India have a very inadequate knowledge of the types of machinery produced in the United States and the uses to which they may be put. India is a large market that deserves careful sales work of a character suited to its development.

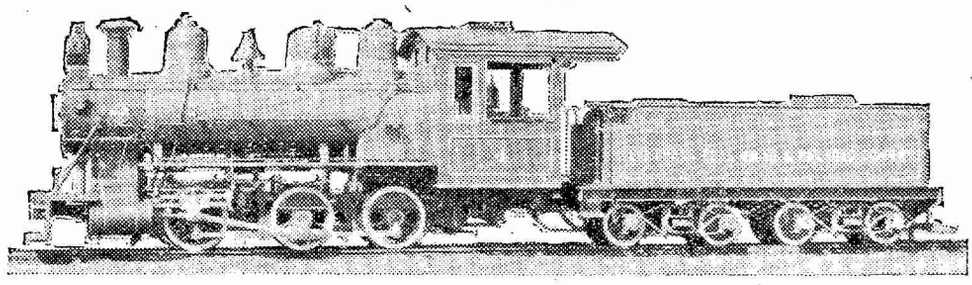
In the Netherlands East Indies the value of American machinery exports expanded from $84,000 in 1910 to $5,000,000 in 1921. This has been due largely to the fact that American machinery has become better known in the country since the beginning of the European war. Circumstances connected with the war served to introduce our equipment there, and since then American machinery has been very popular. Satisfactory development of this market, however, depends upon careful sales work.

Excluding machinery for sugar factories, America's share in this trade was less than 2 per cent up to 1914. At that time, however, important progress began and by 1919 (the last year for which data are available), American participation was 34.5 per cent. Of the machinery for sugar factories, the United States supplied less than 1 per cent up to 1915, but its share increased to 36.8 per cent by 1918, after which it fell off rapidly to 4.1 per cent in 1920.

BALDWIN

SIX-WHEELED SWITCHERS

Baldwin Locomotives of this type give ample power for mining and light contracting work



Built for Liu Chang Coal Mining & Railway Co., China.

Gauge, 2 feet 6 inches	Driving wheels, diameter, 33 inches
Cylinders, 12 x 16 inches	Weight, engine, 40,700 pounds
Working pressure, 160 pounds	Weight, engine and tender, 76,000 pounds
Fuel, coal	Service, switching

WHERE working conditions call for narrow gauge and light track, the switching locomotive illustrated is one which will give ample power to meet all requirements. Although built for mining service, this six-coupled locomotive built for the Liu Chang Coal Mining and Railway Company, represents a type which is adaptable for general contracting purposes either for long or short hauls. Easy on tracks and over light bridges.

We can accept orders from any part of the world for these industrial locomotives and will build either to specifications furnished, or in accordance with any of our own designs and specifications.

We ship direct from our own plant to any destination. Our nearest representative will forward any information desired or cooperate in the selection of types of locomotives to meet any operating conditions.

AGENTS

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P.I. and New York
Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China
E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China
J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan

OFFICES

J. M. Wright, Millmy Building
Bandoeng, Java, D.E.I.

J. W. Kelker, 14, Pochtoviya St., Corner
Kirin, Harbin, Manchuria

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

LOCOMOTIVES

24-189

THE
KEARNY CO.

FULLER'S PAINTS
None better made

Blair-Raas Hats & Millinery

Fresh fruits from America & Canada

High grade canned goods

Stock Carried

Fifth Floor, Glen Line Building
2 Peking Road

Cable address "KEARNY"
Telephone C. 5558

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Shanghai Agency
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Managing Agents
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

1B Nanking Road
Cable address—SOLANO
Tel:—C. 5056 C. 5057

This market offers a difficult sales problem, but inasmuch as it absorbs more than $5,000,000 worth of our machinery a year, and as conditions indicate that a larger participation might be developed, it would appear that the trade deserves the necessary attention. Conditions in this market are obviously related to those in the Netherlands, and the two territories should be considered jointly. Exchange is on a reasonably satisfactory basis.

Business in this market has been confronted with very serious problems during recent years. Sugar is one of the most important products, and the reaction of the sugar market has been felt seriously, but as the price of this commodity now approximates 4 cents, it would appear that the industry is again on a profitable basis. The fluctuations in the rubber market have also seriously affected this archipelago, but in this respect, also, conditions have improved greatly. Java is one of the garden spots of the world, and it would appear that reconstruction has now advanced to such a point that important development may be expected as rapidly as the present favorable business conditions enable those interests to overcome the difficulties resulting from the recent experiences.

Conditions in the smaller Asiatic markets, such as the Federated Malay States, Ceylon, Siam, and Indo-China, are to a greater or less extent reflected by those indicated above, and it will be noted that the conditions in the entire territory encourage the expectation of very important developments in the near future. No general rule can be laid down that will apply to the marketing of all kinds of machinery, and obviously it would be folly to expect these markets to employ the more specialized types that have been developed for use in the United States. On the other hand, there is a very definite opportunity to expand the sales of those other types that are suitable for use in these countries.

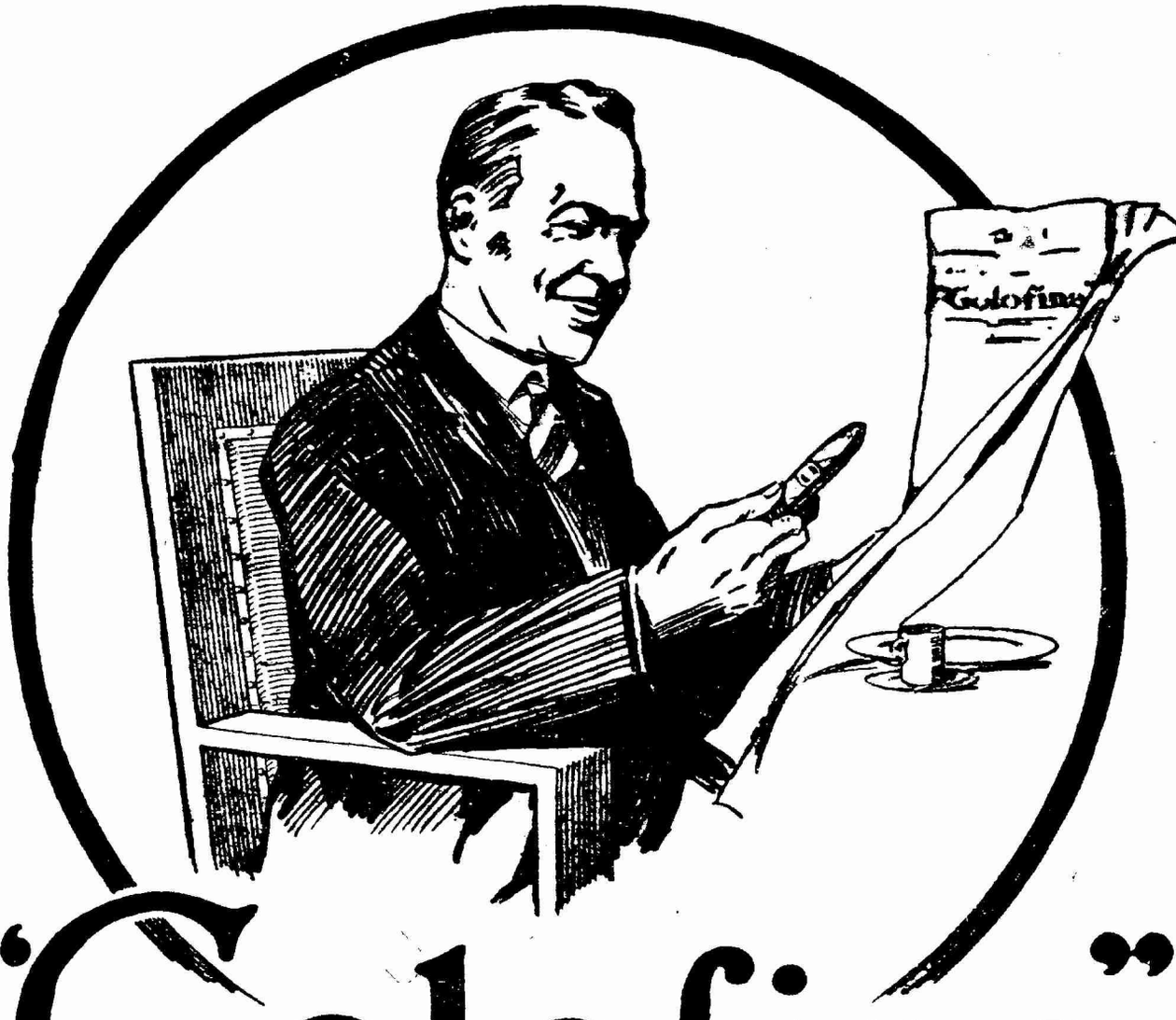
The machinery markets of Asia are so important and the extension of American participation there during recent years has been so great that a special report on this subject has been prepared by the Department of Commerce and will be ready for distribution in the near future. The subject has been treated rather exhaustively, the report totaling 332 pages, well supplied with illustrations, charts, diagrams and several maps that have been specially prepared to indicate the size and importance of these markets. The volume of the trade of each country, the kinds of machinery absorbed, the nature of industrial development needed, and the methods by which the business should be secured and handled have been treated with very great care. This report is entitled "Asiatic Markets for Industrial Machinery" and can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Altogether the report of the development of Far Eastern trade is most encouraging and there is little doubt but that it will be greatly expanded as the years go on. America's shipping development doubtless will keep step with this forward movement.

Chinese Co-Ed Wears Native Costume in U. S.

The modern flapper with her bobbed tresses, short skirts, or long skirts, as the case may be, has ceased to be the center of attention at least at one co-educational institution. The interest at Ohio State University, is centered about a demure little Chinese girl student, Miss Tsei Hwang, the only Chinese girl student at the university, when she appears on the campus in her native costume.

Miss Hwang is a native of Kiukiang and is taking special work in the department of home economics and is studying to be a dietitian in one of the large hospitals in China. Miss Hwang is different from the average Chinese girl, having been raised in a Christian family, her father having been converted at a mission in China. He was graduated from Baldwin-Wallace College and studied at Evanston, Ill. Previous to going to America, Miss Hwang was a student in a Methodist mission school and speaks English fluently. After completing her studies in America, Miss Hwang will return to China. She has been in America for six years and is also a graduate of Baldwin-Wallace College.



"Golofina"

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

Try one after meals ——

A Jamaica cigar with a full, mild, gratifying flavour

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.—Distributors

24-191

The New Chinese School System

BY JAMESON Y. CHANG, B. SC.

WHAT may be said of the Chinese education at the present moment? The government lacks funds to finance the schools, all being poured into the pockets of those militarists. Instructors are from five to ten months unpaid. Strikes either by the faculties or the students happen numerous times in a year, and the work has frequently been suspended owing to the shift of the administrative body effected by the political movements. And yet at this critical point our educators do not forget their duties, and seeing the inefficiency of the old school system, they gathered together and worked out a new one which promises better training and broader field for our young generation.

As it is a recognized fact that the missionary schools, both American and British, have large influence in this country, also their number of high schools and colleges representing a fair percentage of the total, this new system has something to do with them. So the missionary school authorities should be informed, not ignored, of the present condition of the government system, and for this end the present article aims to serve, not that the writer advocates their abrupt change-over into this system, if it meets their approval. It may also serve for the reference of the foreign educators interested in the affairs of the Far East.

First, a brief account of the history of this system may be interesting. The old system was drafted in 1911, and largely was molded from Japan, with four-year primary, three year higher primary, four-year middle school, one or two-year college preparatory, and four to six-years of college. One of the greatest handicaps is in the middle school, which due to its short period of four years only, can not cultivate a student to enter a university directly, nor give the student necessary preparation for his vocation. So it is a hardship for the middle school graduates either to find a job or go on for higher education. Therefore, in the Seventh National Convention of the Educational League held in Canton in October, 1921, the Kwangtung Educational Association proposed the new system which was seconded and amended by ten other provinces, and then after consideration and thorough discussion for one year by the leading educators outside the meeting, the matter was again brought to decision in the Eighth National Convention of the said League at Tsinan, Shangtung, in October, 1922. Hence the decision was sent to the Board of Education at Peking, and was adopted and confirmed by the order of President Li Yuan Hung on Nov. 1 last year. So it may be seen that this system was not worked out blindfolded, but was the product of those educators weaving together the western ideas with their lengthy experience and constant effort.

As to the new system itself, it is largely based on the American system of six-year primary, three-year junior high school, three-year senior high school. It has seven main purposes: (1) to meet the necessity of social evolution, (2) to hold up the spirit of democratic education, (3) to develop the individual ability, (4) to emphasize the citizens' economical power, (5) to look after the daily life, (6) to generalize the education, and (7) to have flexibility for local conditions. Graphic representation of the whole system is given below, and the explanations follow.

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1. Primary school has six-year course. (Note) It may have one year more to meet local conditions.
2. Primary school may be divided into higher and lower sections: the lower primary school has four years and may stand alone.
3. Free education is on a four-year basis, but may be lengthened whenever the condition demands so. Ages for the free education may be arranged locally.
4. The primary school curriculum may have classes on vocational preparation in the later years according to the local condition.
5. Supplementary classes may be added after the lower primary school year.
6. Kindergarten takes children under six years of age.
7. Supplementary school is for those adults not having had any education before.

B. INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

8. Middle school has six-year course and is divided into junior and senior sections. The junior middle school has three years, and senior three years; but may according to the nature of the study be arranged with junior four years and senior two years, or junior two years and senior four years.
9. The junior middle school may stand alone.
10. The senior middle school must be established with the junior middle school; but, on special occasion, may stand alone.
11. The junior middle school is for general education; but for the local demand, may have various vocational courses.
12. The senior middle school is sub-divided into courses in general, agricultural, technical, commercial, normal, and domestic; and may embrace one or more courses according to the local condition.
13. Middle school may adopt the selective unit basis.
14. Supplementary school or course may be established for intermediate education for the necessity of the local condition; its kind and year may be determined locally.
15. The vocational school year and standard may be arranged in accordance with the local practice and necessity.
16. For the purpose of extending vocational education, the teacher course for the vocational school may be established in suitable schools.
17. Normal school has six-year course.
18. Normal school may be established with later two-year or three-year classes alone to take up the graduates from the junior middle school.
19. The latter three years of the normal school may adopt the selective unit basis.
20. To meet the demand of teachers for lower primary school, a short course of normal school of suitable years may be established.

C. HIGHER EDUCATION

21. College and university may have one or more courses; college with one course only is designated college of that course, thus, medical college, law college, etc.
22. College has four-to six-year courses. (The number of years is determined by the nature of the course.)

Medical college and law college has minimum five-year course.

Teachers' college has four-year course.

23. College curriculum is on selective unit basis.
24. High institute of three or more year course may be established in accordance with the local condition to take up the graduates from the senior middle school, with rights, honors, and privileges the same as the college course of the same number of years.
25. College and high institute may have special training course of indefinite length.
26. To meet the demand of teachers for junior middle school, a two-year course teachers' class may be established in university or teachers' college or normal school or senior middle school to take up the graduates from the normal school and the senior middle school.
27. Post-graduate course is for the research work of the college and university graduates or those of the same standard for indefinite years.

So much for the explanation. I now try to point out some advantages and disadvantages of the new system. The first advantage is its flexibility. One may see in the general that in every case the statue may be modified by the local economical and vocational conditions, That is, the primary school may be established for four or six or seven-year course, and the middle school for three-, or two-, or four-, or six-year course. and there is not any restriction as to the school age. Indeed in so vast a country like China, one can hardly imagine establishing a definite solid educational system to be effective from far north in Mongolia to south in Kwangtung, or from sea to interior, with differences in daily living, custom, business interests and pressures, social environments, climatic changes, civilization, degrees of development of the mental instincts or common sense in general, religious beliefs, class distinctions, etc., etc. If it holds good for a city, it may go to the contrary in a town. The present system only presents some standards and does not by any means discard the local characteristics which must be studied carefully by their natives and be utilized on the spot to their own advantages.

The second advantage is to permit the students to progress along a variety of lines to develop their own natural ability to its full extent. We have selective units in the middle school in different fields. In the past, we often heard of students speaking of, as the writer himself knows he suffered from, the hardship of studying those compulsory subjects with little interest in them, and this fact has been proven by some prominent educators as harmful to the development of the intellectual power of boyhood. Really many young men coming out from the middle schools entering the business circle have not any possible chance to employ their knowledge of trigonometry or chemistry, or their school work on *sine* and *cosine* or atomic weight, molecular weight, and Law of Dulong and Petit, while their required knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting, typewriting, management, etc., so much needed in practice,

A New Steamship Service

American ships go to all the important ports of the world

Pacific Freight Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Phi's, Straits Settlements, & India

For San Francisco

Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Mar. 31 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Apr. 14 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Apr. 28 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, May 12 (105)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai Manila, H kong

Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Apr. 12 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Apr. 26 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, May 10 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, May 24 (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Apr. 1 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Apr. 13 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Apr. 25 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, May 7 (1)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Apr. 7 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai Apr. 19 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, May 1 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, May 13 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles

via Japan ports

West Chopaka, S'hai, Apr. 2 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory

Hongkong and Manila

West Chopaka, S'hai, Apr. 4 (5)

From Portland, Ore.

West Cayote, S'hai, Apr. 3 (10)

For Portland, Ore.

via Taku Bar and Dairen

West Jessup, S'hai, Apr. 5 (10)

NEW and gigantic American ships are taking thousands of tons of cargo to and from the greatest markets of the world. A magnificent fleet of 406 U. S. Government vessels now offers you a wonderful opportunity. Now you can take advantage of the swiftness, the expertness, and the efficiency, characteristically American, in which these splendid ships excell.

They are now being operated for the U. S. Government by Steamship Companies with years of successful experience and reputations of international repute. Their rates are as low as the lowest. Their service is unexcelled. And they carry freight and passengers to all the important ports of the world.

Consult the U. S. Shipping Board official in your port, or any U. S. Consular officer for further information. The U.S. Government and the people of the U. S. are interested in making this service a success. No effort and no expense has been spared to make it compete with the *very best.*

Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of Steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco

Penang via Manila.

Pres. Wilson, S'hai Apr. 12 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai Apr. 26 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. May 10 (105)

For San Francisco

via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Pres. Pierce, S'hai. Mar. 31 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai. Apr. 14 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai. Apr. 28 (105)

For Seattle

Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. McKinley, S'hai. Apr. 7 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai. Apr. 19 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, May. 1 (1)

From Seattle

Manila via Hongkong.

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai. Apr. 13 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai. Apr. 25 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, May 1 (1)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, S'hai, C. 597
Manila. Singapore. Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. San Francisco, Singapore

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.**
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor). S'hai. C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building. (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila
New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Co.**
18 Nanking Rd. Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

An American Government Institution

Washington, D. C.

24-193

Asia Life Insurance Co.

Incorporated

Guaranteed values governed strictly by United States Legal Reserve requirements.

Life Insurance facilities in China not otherwise obtainable.

Full information sent on request.

MAIN OFFICE:

3 Canton Road. Shanghai. Tel. C. 8000

Branch Offices:

Canton Hankow Peking Tsinan-fu

Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

apital	**$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$133,316.00**
Undivided Profits	**$206,400.00**
Resources	**$11,000,000.00**

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign orrespondents;
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, *Manager.*

SHANGHAI BRA H
14 Hankow Road.

Telephones: C.—7130, Manager's Office.

Telephones: C.—7121-7124, General Office.

Cable Address:

"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

were not touched in their school days. This is the great handicap in the old system, as said before, and the main cause for its failure and discredit. In the present way, the junior middle school has main and small divergences in courses, as a boy at that age has not yet full conception of the particulars of the different courses and his own ability or affinity to them, and the senior middle school has detailed and numerous divergences to provide for the necessity of the different calls in professions, and for the selection of the students in their own motive power.

At present China nominally enforces the Child Labor Law forbidding children under twelve years of age to work in factories, but as seen from inside it is not so. In this system children under that age are just in the period of acquiring elementary knowledge before going to work, if they can not afford to go any further. If compulsory education is to be enforced in China then the child laborers are abolished naturally without any difficulty. Still another point is that this system is applicable to both sexes, and may be the foundation for the co-education which has been experimentally tried out.

On one hand the selective unit system is an advantage for the benefit of the students, but on the other hand it faces some difficulties in the administrative and financial respects. Owing to the great number of classes to be subdivided, there must be provided sufficient teachers specilized in those courses to conduct them, and there must be sufficient attendances exceeding a minimum limit in every class to warrant the efficiency of teaching. This can not be hoped for and carried out unless by the large school with enrollment, say, above a thousand in one middle school. For the smaller school this facility still is not available due chiefly to the financial question. And the result will be that certain schools are specified on certain lines with still narrower paths for the students to undertake, if no other chance permits them to do otherwise. And a school with a unit system is surely more expensive to run in comparision with the old school on the same number of students, and in this high tension of financial need, we can not realize all of the functions right away, if we have not the necessary funds. Funds are again wanted for the establishment of laboratories and libraries, without which certain subjects can hardly be explained on a blackboard. Therefore this system is not so nice as anticipated if not supplemented with the required amount of money.

The curricula of these schools have not yet been arranged, but on some reports of the committee, following abridged lists are recommended.

Primary School

National Language (a) speaking, conversation, story-telling, debating, expression.
(b) reading—text, newspaper, magazine.
(c) writing—sentence formation, composition, penmanship.

Mathematics—arithematic

Common Sense (a) Social—hygiene, civics, history, geography.
(b) Natural — natural phenomena, scientific knowledge, horticulture and gardening.

Manual work—simple industry, handicrafts and shop work.

Arts (a) drawing, (b) music.

Physical exercise and track and field training.

Foreign language, from the fifth year.

Junior Middle School

Required units: civics, Chinese, English, mathematics, science, history, geography, arts, manual training, physical training, selective units common to all courses: English, Chinese, biology, law, economics principles, of ethics, sociology, principles, of arts, industry training, boy scouts.

Selective units for general course: trigonometry, solid geometry, political geography, modern history, history of Asia, world geography, general science.

Selective units for commerce course: typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial knowledge, commercial practice, merchandise, business law and civil law, bank principles banking practice, bank bookkeeping, insurance principles, economics, business English.

Selective units for science course: physics principles, chemistry principles, chemical industry, mechanical drawing, general science, trigonometry and geometry.

Senior Middle School.

Required units: Chinese, English, mathematics, science, sociology, physical training.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
FREIGHT & PASSENGER

"THE SHORT ROUTE"

16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

Five Fast, Modern steamers—"535" type—21,000 tons each

TO SEATTLE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Apr. 7	Apr. 23
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 19	May 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	May 1	May 17
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	May. 13	May. 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May. 25	June. 10

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shangha
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 3
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Apr. 15
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Apr. 27
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 21

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

REDUCED RATE TO EUROPE

£112

Any Trans-Continental Railway from Seattle to Atlantic Sea-board, or any Canadian railway from Vancouver via Victoria.
Railway Agents Meet all Steamers at Victoria, arranging Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations en route to Seattle.
Through passengers may go direct from Steamer to Railway depot.
Atlantic reservations made at Shanghai on all Lines, and to all Ports of Europe.

FIRST CLASS

Trans-Pacific and Trans-continental with your Choice of the fast comfortable one class Trans Atlantic Liners.

For detailed information apply to:

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

CHICAGO ..... 112 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK ..... 17 State St.
SEATTLE ..... 409 L. C. Smith Bldg.
SHANGHAI, Cor. Kiangse & Nanking Rd., P O. Box 503
H. T. KRULL, *General Agent*
HONGKONG ..... No. 4 Des Voeux Road
E. L. MATTESON, *General Agent*
TIENTSIN ..... 17 Victoria Road
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., *Agents*
MANILA ..... 24 Calle David, P. O. Box 1636
DAIREN ..... 33 Yamagata Dori
THOMPSON-HANNAM, *Agents*
SINGAPORE ..... 2 Prince Street
VLADIVOSTOK ..... Bryner & Co., 21 Aleutskaya
ANY OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., OR THOS. COOK & SON

E. F. TOWNSEND, *Oriental Manager*
GEO. J. McCARTHY, *Asst. General Passenger Agent*

Corner Kiangse and Nanking Roads, Shanghai, China

24-195

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
" " 2618 General Office
" " 5620 T. T. Department

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO. LT'D 亞洲建業公司

3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

Selective units common to all courses: English, Chinese, psychology principles, logic, biology, economics principles, sociology, modern history of science, philosophy principles, evolution principles.

Selective units for general course:

(Branch A. Arts)—History of world, world geography, political geography, history of Chinese literature, history of world literature, education, national language, second foreign language.

(Branch B. Science)—Higher algebra, analytical geometry, qualitative chemistry, quantitative chemistry, inorganic chemistry, nature of substances, geology, minerals, practical arts, second foreign language.

Selective units for commerce course:

(Branch A. Banking) Banking, bank accounting, bank practice, advanced economics, finance principles, exchange, money, civil and business law, Chinese abacus.

(Branch B. Customs) Customs rule, accounting, civil and business law, marine law, commercial geography, commercial arithematic, commercial English, statistics.

(Branch C. General) Commercial documents, English speaking, typewriting, shorthand, accounting, economics, insurance, civil and business law, commercial arithmetic, Chinese abacus. Selective units for teachers' course: Principles of education, psychology, education psychology, children psychology, methods of teaching, history of education, school administration, school hygiene, songs for children, arts.

The above list is rather on the side of the business course, because a large part of the graduates from the middle school enters the business world and only a small portion goes up to college. As to the college curriculum, they remain the same, except the tendency is towards higher level on the same standing as the foreign universities.

At the conclusion, it may be mentioned that this system is under trial now in various schools and new text books are written and printed by the leading presses. But the system is, at last, nothing more than a system, and can not be depended upon too firmly, or adhered too rigidly. The difficulties of Chinese education, as Dr. Paul Monroe said, "are to be found in the methods of the teacher, in the inadequate motives of the students, in the insufficiency of materials of study, in inefficient administration, and in the difficulties of the language." The system only provides easier means to solve them and to get the maximum efficiency of education.

Shanghai, March 9, 1923.

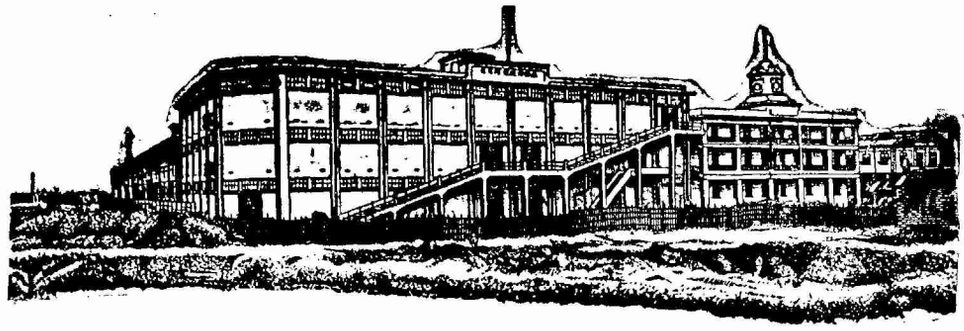
"The Flower Candle Wife"

"The Flower Candle Wife," a three-act play sponsored by the China Society of America and the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University was produced recently in New York by the Morningside Players at the Heckscher Foundation Theater, amidst the protests of more than 300 Chinese students of Columbia, who state that the play depicts Orientals as polygamous.

Though the China play was commended by the managing director of the China Society and Lawrence Langer of the Theater Guild, as "presenting dramatically the difference between the Chinese ideas of Americans and their ideas of the Chinese" the play was declared by the Chinese students as "unreal and unfair." The play is the work of Olivia Price and Claire McCauley. Mrs. Price lived in China for many years and is intimate with Chinese life and social customs. Miss Barbara Bever, took the part of the heroine and is of the Southern and Marlowe Company.

According to the report the play is the story of a Chinese graduate of an American university who is married to an American girl and finds upon his return to China, his family have by proxy married him to a Chinese girl, but he swears he will be faithful to the American girl, who by Chinese law is not his wife. The American girl discovers later her lover has broken his vows and the play ends when a missionary rescues the American girl from the Chinese home. "Such a play can only add to the ignorance of the American public, whose belief is already inclined to think all Chinese are laundrymen and polygamy is not illegal and immoral in China. It is practised only by the idle rich and is not a national custom," is the opinion expressed by C. J. Pao, president of Chinese Students' Club of Columbia.

"I regret extremely that the China Society of America, founded to bring about better relations between the two countries, should stand behind the play," Z. L. Chang, Chinese Consul General, informed Dr. McElory. Mr. Chang said he could not enter a formal protest, as he had not seen the production. Only six of the Chinese students witnessed a dress rehearsal, on special invitation of the authors, who are former students in Mr. Hughes's course in play writing at Columbia.



First completed unit of Wing On Cotton Mill, Shanghai

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

24-197

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads

SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

THIS IS THE AGE OF STEEL

Try one of the new

Steel-shafted Golf Clubs

or a

Steel Tennis Racket

The Latest and best on the market

Squires Bingham Co.

17A NANKING ROAD

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

大通銀行

Capital ... ... U. S. $2,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits ... U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 37 Wall Street, New York

Members American Bankers Association

Correspondents:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York London Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

1 Kiukiang Road

Telephone { Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T. T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

JAS. J. ROGERS, *Manager*

24-198

Foreign Newspapers and China's Progress

BY HAROLD S. QUIGLEY, PH. D.

THERE are so many things in China to knock that editors, and reporters who fill their thin news columns with would-be editorials, have, apparently, lost the capacity to discriminate between the things that ought to be supported and those that heartily deserve to be knocked. Chinese readers of foreign newspapers must come to believe that the foreigner despises them and all their works and to a great many foreign readers the relief would be great if more discrimination were shown and a little encouragement interlarded with criticism that sometimes amounts to abuse.

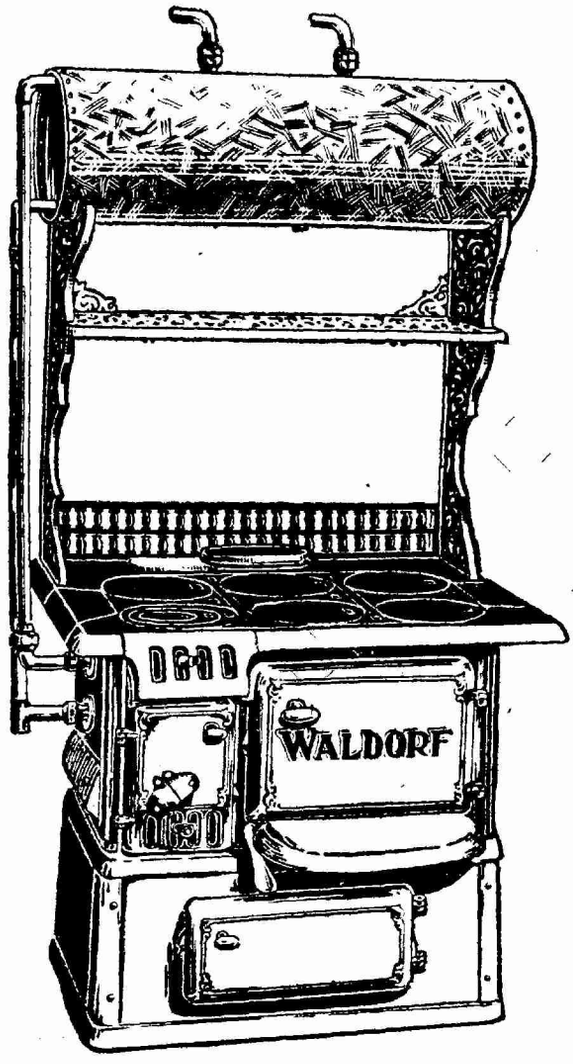
China is struggling with two fundamental problems: (1) how to unify and liberalize her government and (2) how to extricate herself from foreign control, both highly laudable ambitions. Assuming that foreign newspapers desire her success in these ambitions it may be questioned whether they are giving her the assistance in that direction that they might, wielding, as they do, a tremendous influence, as the Chinese themselves acknowledge. Two suggestions may be offered: (1) that there should be more clear-cut definition and reasoned discussion of the ideals of government that Chinese politicians ought to strive toward and (2) that there should be more encouragement of the better elements in the Chinese political struggle. The Chinese will listen to advice, though they may not take it, but they won't be driven. And the fact that an individual is engaged in fighting when fighting is the general order of the day may not signify that he is bad and deserves to be vilified, but the reverse.

The *horribile dictu* ought to be dispensed with, if for no other reason, because it is worn out and makes dull reading. Because Dr. Sun is believed to have allied himself with Chang Tso-lin, away with him to the block,—even though a year's experience of Wu Pei-fu's unselfish statesmanship might have prompted a few qualifying sentences to ease the criminal's last hours. Because the Shantung Railway is fast sinking into the oily depths of official squeezedom China should count it to her shame to seek to deprive Liaotung of the beneficent rule of an usurping lessee. It has even been contended that Japan's position at Port Arthur is supported by international law, the yawning crevasse that intervenes between law and morality, if that be true, to the contrary notwithstanding. The point is that there is a difference—at their worst—between the above projects and such retrograde acts as the Kwangsi-Yunnan conversion of Canton into a gambler's paradise, the endless succession of corrupt practices or the interferences of the tuchuns with orderly government. The former type of action may be ill-judged but it looks forward. It is, therefore not to be condemned utterly though it may deserve reasoned criticism.

The conversation of a great many foreigners in China is nothing but a series of complaints and vituperations. They are making no effort to understand Chinese psychology nor to learn the background of existing evil conditions. Though they came to China expecting to find everything done cart-before-the-horse-wise they did not look for chaos. Having found it, their duty is to damn it not cure it, as though expletives would rouse Aladdin's genie. The tone of certain foreign newspapers, some of them edited by men of long experience in China, has the same nagging monotonous tone. Perhaps the papers sell better that way.

As mooted above, the influence of foreign journals in this country is too important to be frittered away meaninglessly. Law and order will not be permanent elements of the situation until the men who stand for republican ideals get into actual control. A far-sighted view of foreign interests will, therefore, be less apprehensive of the revolution that these men are working for than of the long-drawn-out agony China is suffering under the opponents of the republic who are now in control. It is for foreign newspapers to back the liberal cause instead of the *status quo*. Replacing indiscriminate teeth-gnashing and the arbitrary "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" with encouragement to those factors that desire a progressive China and sound argument on the way to progress,—still on the assumption that China's good is the first consideration—they will be more usefully discharging their responsibilities.

Southard Robertson Co's
STOVES



"Waldorf" Ranges

Fitted for Coal or Wood fuel as preferred.

Horizontal or Vertical Boiler Attachments.

Call and see our complete line of cooking Ranges.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.

International Banking Corporation

Capital .....U. S. $ 5,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,504,980

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

Lyons Office:
27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE
TOKYO

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road.
SHANGHAI

24-200

Who's Who in China

Kuan Chun
(關炯)

There are very few Chinese and foreigners who do not know Mr. Kuan Chun, the genial and popular senior Chinese Magistrate of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai.

Mr. Kuan, who holds the degree of Master of Arts, is we understand, contemplating his resignation after more than 20 years of active service, he having been appointed to the Bench during the Manchu regime. A native of the province of Hupeh, Kuan Chun was born in Hanyang 45 years ago. His mastery of the Shanghai dialect has made many people think that he was a native of Kiangsu or Chekiang. Although his English is excellent and he knows all colloquialisms of the English language, Mr. Kuan has never studied English outside of his own doors. He "picked it up," he says.

While his decisions have always been firm, they have, nevertheless, been extremely just, with the result that his popularity has increased—at least with everybody except those sent to jail. Magistrate Kuan is a generous giver and on numberless occasions the writer has seen him responding freely in cases where the participants in the lawsuits brought up before him have proved their cases to be needy.

The Chinese government has been fully cognizant of Mr. Kuan's activities and work, with the result that he holds practically every decoration that the Chinese government can confer. The Italian and Japanese governments have also conferred upon him high decorations.

It is understood that Magistrate Kuan intends, upon retiring from public life to spend the rest of his days farming and studying. The Buddhist teachings have attracted Mr. Kuan Chun and it is believed that, like many other officials, he will spend a large part of his time in studying the principles of Buddha.

W. H. C.

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKS

SHANGHAI—FOOCHOW—CHUNGKING

F. J. RAVEN PRESIDENT

COMBINED RESOURCES

DEC. 31, 1918	425,710
DEC. 31, 1919	1,030,019
DEC. 31, 1920	2,762,134
DEC. 31, 1921	3,211,698
DEC. 31 1922	**6,161,126**

THE BANK OF CANTON, LMTED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital Authorized..... £1,200,000.00
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520.00
Reserve Fund..... H.K. $800,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong

Offices:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

Shanghai Office:
No. 1 & 2 Ningpo Road.

Agencies:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Samarang	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Sourabays	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Wong Wen-kuang,
Manager.

24-201

If you want SPEED

with your letters, Dictate to the Dictaphone! With it you do away entirely with waiting for your stenographer to get ready, and she does not waste a minute of her time waiting for you to be ready.

Ask for a demonstration. You will be agreeably surprised at the saving in time and increased efficiency with The Dictaphone.

Exclusive Agents for—

The Multigraph
The Todd Protectograph
The Acme Visible Record System
The Woodstock Typewriter
The Y. & E. Files
The Burroughs Machines
Other Efficiency Equipment

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

83 Szechuen Road

Telephone C. 83

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

24-202

Men and Events

William J. McCafferty, American Vice-Consul, at Hongkong, has been promoted to the grade of Consul, according to word received. He will continue to be assigned to the American Consulate-General, Hongkong.

Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group in the Chinese Consortium, departed for America this week, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been in Peking during the past winter. Mr. Stevens' address in America will be 1240 Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

According to the Marine Letter from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle continues to get a large share of the silk sent through American ports. Practically every trans-Pacific vessel touching at Seattle is bringing a big silk tonnage. The Admiral-Oriental line boats have been bringing in silk cargoes averaging about G. $6,000,000 every twelve days, and recently silk shipped through Seattle was landed in New York in less than fourteen days from the time it left Yokohama.

William A. Jacquiss, a cattle dealer of Washington, recently returned to the United States from a visit to China and Japan investigating the markets. He proposes to send a large number of milch cows to the Orient from Western Washington as it is a great dairy center and investigation shows that herd owners could send a large number of cows to Shanghai, where there is a ready market for them, according to the report. It is expected also this would create a market in the Orient for alfalfa.

Fu Siao-en, managing director of the Commercial Bank of China and the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and superintendent of the Bank of China, has sent in his resignation as superintendent of the Bank of China, stating that since his appointment he has been unable to fulfil his duties, owing to his inability to do so in an efficient manner, and in view of his busy work in Shanghai. No reply has been received thus far from the minister and vice-minister of Finance, and the director-general of the Bureau of Currency, to whom the telegram was sent.

As a result of increased demand for refrigerated space aboard the ten President passenger and express liners plying from the West Coast to the Orient, the Shipping Board has decided to enlarge the refrigerated compartments aboard the liners plying out of Seattle and San Francisco. Alterations to the ten vessels will cost more than $250,000. The Shipping Board has asked for bids for furnishing 1,000,000 feet of lumber needed in making the alterations according to a report from Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The five liners plying out of Seattle aboard which refrigerated compartments will be enlarged are the steamships *President Madison*, *President McKinley*, *President Jackson*, *President Grant* and *President Jefferson*. The five liners from San Francisco are the *President Pierce*, *President Cleveland*, *President Wilson*, *President Taft* and *President Lincoln*.

A delegation of twenty-five persons, foreigners and Chinese, including the silk mission which arrived in Shanghai last week, departed on Tuesday, March 27, for a trip down the Grand Canal to Wusih. The party left for Hangchow and will take a boat from that point up the grand canal to Nanzing, known to the Chinese as the "Town of Millionaires." The purpose of the trip is to investigate this particular district which is reputed to be the center of the silk district in China. It is reported that Nanzing boasts of one of the finest modern buildings in China known as the Municipal Silk Guild and alleged to have cost approximately $300,000. In addition to the Silk Mission, D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, will accompany the party, as well as several prominent Chinese silk men. There will be seven women in the party and they plan to return to Shanghai about March 31.

U. S. Consul-General to Be Honored

Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General will be tendered a dinner in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the American Consular Service, at the Carlton Cafe, on the evening of Tuesday, April 17, according to an announcement recently made. The American Association of China has the plans in charge and will be assisted by the American Chamber of Commerce, American Club, American Bar Association, American Legion, American Woman's Club, American Baseball Club, American Company, S. V. C., American University Club, Columbia Country Club and American missionaries.

Mr. Cunningham began his official career in Arabia, a quarter of a century ago, serving at his first post for three years, then to be transferred to Bergen, Norway, where he served until 1906. Four years at Durban, Natal, and two at Bombay complete his record as a consul, his next position being that of Consul-General at Singapore until 1914, when he was transferred to Hankow with a similar rank. He came to Shanghai in 1919. Americans hope to retain him in the Settlement for many years to come.

TOURIST SHOPPING GUIDE

Mail Orders Promptly Attended

The Shanghai Lace House

HIP SENG Co.

21 Nanking Road

Designers and Manufacturers

LACES and ART EMBROIDERIES

QUALITY without the penalty of a High Price

FURS & SILKS

LAOU KIU CHWANG

128P Nanking Road

WALK-OVER SHOES

for Men and Women

Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BEST FOR SILKS

LAOU KIU LUEN

P424 Nanking Road

CHINA HANDWORK CO.

Drawn-work, Embroidery, Silk Goods, Laces, Mandarin Costumes, Novelties

17 Nanking Road

(*next to Watson's Dispensary*)

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Supplies, Developing Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture

BURR PHOTO CO.

2 Broadway

Opposite Astor House

SCENIC Cards & Books

Famous

Chinese drawings and Writings

Best in the Orient.

Commercial Press, Ltd.

C 453 Honan Road

RUGS

CHINESE CARPET & RUG FACTORY, LTD.

88 Broadway, Shanghai.

JEWELRY & CURIOS

Jades, Porcelains, Amber, Ivory, etc., etc.

TUCK CHANG & CO.

1285 Broadway

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

for

Candies, Pastry and Refreshment

36 Nanking Road

FILMS DEVELOPED

FREE We Charge for Printing Only

YOUNG PHOTO CO.

P528 Nanking Road

Color Cross-stitch, Embroidery, Swatow Drawn-work, Laces and Beads

CHI CHANG CO.

1297 Broadway

BOOKS ON

CHINA

Technical, Business, Fiction

CHINESE AMERICAN Publishing Company

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

RICHTERMAN'S

Exceptional Bargains in Jewelry, Antiques, Furs, etc.

2 Nanking Road

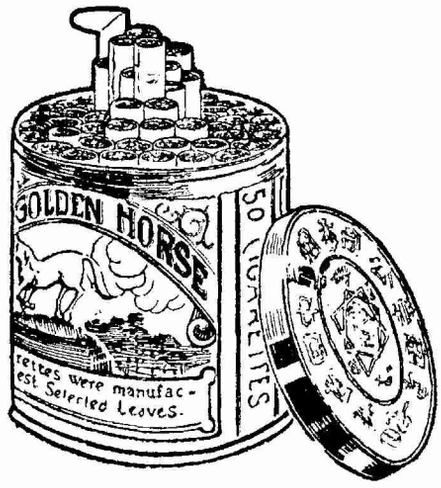
Goods Taken for Sale on Commission

HAND-MADE DRAWN-WORK LACES, EMBROIDERIES

SENG CHUN & CO.

A1295 Broadway

金馬香煙



Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

Views In Review

In Japan the Diet often furnishes food for thought.

If a government has money it talks, if not the creditors whistle.

They say Peking is bent on new loans—and just when the government is broke on former loans.

They may have to make the Peking cabinet out of green timber because the ministers are leaving.

Dr. Sun says the soldiers would have busy hands if the government would put an end to their arms.

We are not sure that airplanes can bring rain but they are making it rather damp along the Canadian border of the U. S. A.

"Unemployment causes unrest." announces a political writer, commenting on European affairs. We had thought unemployment caused rest.

We have just read about a war veteran, who received a medal because he participated in three engagements, but who gave a war nurse a ring because she participated in one engagement.

R. C. B.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, March 21, to Wednesday, March 28).

With such a multitude of developments as has characterized the news of the past week with reference to general conditions and political situations in the Far East, it is difficult to select any of great or lasting importance. For sometime general discontentment has been felt with the Chang Shoa-tseng Cabinet and there has been a threatened withdrawal and resignation of members, the final outcome of which is the general announcement of the resignation of the Foreign Minister during the week under review. The political situation in Canton seems to have subsided with Sun Yat-sen still on the scene of action. Japan and the Philippines have been taken up with their own internal troubles, Japan, embarrassed over the attitude of China toward the 1915 Treaty, and nothing of special note with regard to the Russian situation.

There seems to have been much discussion taking place in Peking over the Cabinet situation, and according to various circular telegrams sent out by Parliamentarians a campaign against the Premier and Cabinet has progressed to such an extent that returns on their work seem to be coming in. Following the resignation of Huang Fu, as Foreign Minister, it was immediately rumored that Dr. C. T. Wang was the most probable successor, the vice-minister to take charge of affairs until the matter was settled. A summary of the situation was contained in a news report carried by *Asiatic News Agency Service* in the *North China Standard* of recent issue:

"At his own request, the resignation of Mr. Huang Fu, acting Foreign Minister, has been accepted by the Prime Minister and he left immediately for the Western Hills for recuperation on account of recent indisposition. The affairs of the Wai-chiao-pu are now being looked after by the Vice-Minister, Mr. Shen Jui-lin, pending the appointment of a new Minister. As usual, the names of both Dr. Yen and Dr. C. T. Wang have been mentioned as possible successors; but under existing chaotic conditions, especially as the political life of the Chang Shou-tseng Cabinet is considered to be a very short one in well-informed circles, it is doubtful whether any of the well-known foreign-educated Chinese diplomats with such wide-experience as Yen and Wang will accept a Cabinet portfolio at the moment. The Government has addressed the Chungyiyuan withdrawing the nomination of Huang Fu to the Foreign Ministry. In connection with his resignation, Mr.

Different

You know
what you've
always wanted
a cigarette to do.

Chesterfields
do it.

They not only
please your taste
(other cigarettes
do that) but they
do more.

They give
to your smoking
an enjoyment
so complete
so full
so entirely different
that there's only
one way
to describe it—

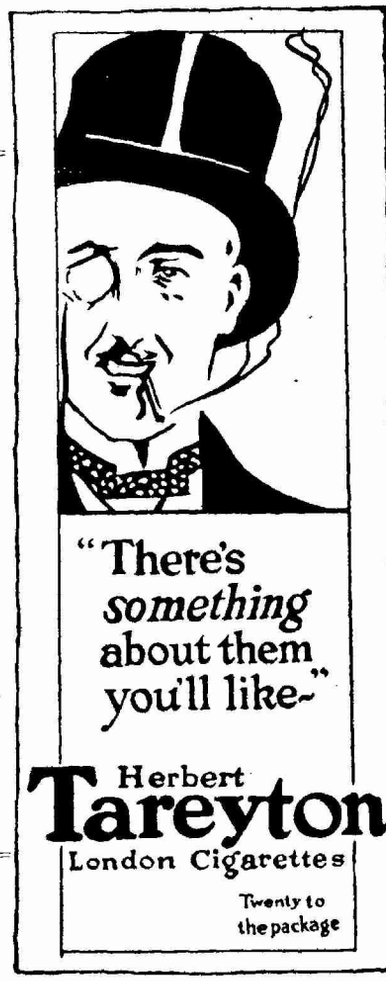
"They Satisfy"

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

24-205



The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

24-206

Huang Fu, interviewed before his departure for the Western Hills, declared that it has no connection with the Twenty-one Demands controversy between Japan and China nor on account of any failure in his diplomatic intercourse with any of the foreign countires, but he has been forced to resign independently on account of continued illness as well as he sees no prospect for the future of the present government under Premier Chang."

Another report states :—"As already reported, seeing that Mr. Huang Fu was so firm in his intention to resign from his post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, as nothing could induce him to remain in office, Premier Chang Shou-tseng thereupon decided to instruct the Secretariat of the Cabinet to draw up two Mandates, one accepting the resignation of Mr. Huang Fu, and the other appointing Mr. Shen Jui-lin to take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These two Mandates were sent to the President's Office for seal last Thursday evening. However, cognizant of the fact that should he accept the resignation of Mr. Huang Fu before the selection of a successor to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs had been decided upon it would cause a greal deal of uneasiness to rise among the Diplomatic Corps, as there are many urgent diplomatic questions pending settlement, President Li Yuan-hung ordered the issuance of the Mandates to be kept in abeyance for the time being. At the same time, he instructed Premier Chang Shou-tseng to select a suitable officer to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs without further delay, so that he may issue the Mandates accepting the resignation of Mr. Huang Fu and appointing his successor at the same time."

Civil war rumors are current around the Capital during the week under review emanating from Fukien Province, which report says Fukien is proclaiming independence. The officials from the province paid the President a visit recently registering their protest against the appointment of General Sun Chuan-fang as Tuli, the opinion expressed by the Fukien officials that the people were prepared to take extreme measures if General Sun made any attempt to assume office.

Press reports during the week with regard to the Tuchun of Kiangsu, are that he is reported to be making Nanking into another political hotbed. General Chi Hsien-yuan, the Tuchun, has been coming into the limelight lately and innumerable reports are in circulation regarding his political ambitions. The latest report anent his aspirations is that he cherishes an ambition to become a politico-militarist of Wu Pei-fu's importance and that to show his capacity for promotion has undertaken to avert war between North and South by inviting Northern and Southern leaders to confer on various problems at Nanking, according to a report in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of recent date.

Relative to the situation in Szechuan *Reuters* carried a news despatch recently to the following effect:

"General Yang Sen's forces have now made themselves completely masters of the districts of Wanhsien, Chungchow and Fuchow and thus all that part of Eastern Szechuan is in their hands. It is reported that there was very little fighting but that the Szechuan troops stationed in these districts went over to General Yang Sen. The latter's forces are thus stronger than when his advance began and he is said to be intending to push on as rapidly as possible to Chungking.

"According to the reports received Gen. Yang Sen is confident of defeating his old enemy, Gen. Tan Mao-hsin, and capturing Chungking. If he succeeds he will regain his old influence over Szechuan and another big step forward will be accomplished in General Wu Pei-fu's policy of reunification by force."

According to telegrams from South China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is still endeavoring to raise a loan from Hongkong capitalists for the disbandment of superfluous soldiers and the improvement of administrative and other matters and in return for this mining concessions will be granted to interested parties. Dr. Sun bases his argument on the fact that friendly co-operation should always exist between Hongkong and Canton and relations between the Hongkong government and the Kwangtung administration have been appreciably improved. In this connection the *Chung Mei News Agency* had the following to say of Dr. Sun's ideas along this subject:

"One way of keeping Dr. Sun Yat-sen quiet was talked over at the Cabinet meeting yesterday and that was to get him to accept the post of Director of the Bureau which would have charge of the details of converting China's superflous army to civilian pursuits. Dr. Sun has steadfastly advanced plans for this and it would be in line with his expressed desires. However, no definite action could be taken until he had been sounded out and agrees to accept.

The Cabinet also decided to recall its Commissioner to Fukien, Admiral Liu, who will be given another appointment when he reaches the capital."

CHOP OF $ QUALITY

OREGON PINE

From the Forest

To the Consumer

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO

LUMBER YARDS

SHANGHAI — PEKING — TIENTSIN — HANKOW — NANKING

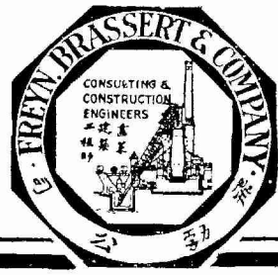
24-207

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.
Cable:
FREYN
Chicago



London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster
Cable:
VILVALLE
London

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

an American Institution

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.
Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World.
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold
Credit and Commercial Information or Advice

Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, SINGAPORE, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

24-208

During the week under review the special news of import in the Philippines has to do with the stand General Leonard Wood has taken with regard to the sugar centrals in the Islands: First citing the ills which have befallen the Philippines through the government's disastrous adventure in this business, as represented by the "bank" centrals, Governor Wood issued a statement in a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* defining his stand on the proposed sale of such centrals to private interests. "The fact that those responsible for the policy of investing in sugar centrals—government money to a considerable amount to oppose the sale of the centrals or the lease of them to other interests is an admission of the failure of that policy. Therefore the fact is that in this particular enterprise the government national bank has failed, as shown by the fact that many millions of pesos are now a dead loss. Having failed, there is no reason why the government should not discontinue this policy, excellent as it might be in other prospects. General Wood emphasized the fact that all the talk about disposing of the centrals in any way and at any price so long as the government can free itself from that business enterprise is improper in the extreme and nothing but agitation against the new plan. The plan is to sell them only when terms not to highly detrimental to the interests of the government can be obtained, and nothing can be done until those in possession can be heard."

Japan has spent no little time on the abrogation of China with regard to the Twenty-one Demands and her press seems to have devoted pretty much of its attention along that line of thought. Most of the press reports seem to have formed a chorus of approval of the government's rejection of the Chinese Demand of Kwangtung. The *Jiji* commented in rather strong terms on the final outcome:

"In a previous article we asserted that all the Japanese Government was called upon to do in reference to China's communication abrogating the Sino-Japanese treaty was to simply intimate its rejection. In the same article we also urged the Japanese Government to give its reply as quickly as possible. We now learn that the Japanese Foreign Minister handed Japan's reply to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires Wednesday morning. Japan's reply is not as brief as we desired, but it is not too long. It makes it clear that China's action, in revoking of her own accord, the treaty which is perfectly valid, is not only calculated to impair Sino-Japanese friendship but is against the accepted principles of international intercourse. While refusing to entertain the Chinese communication for these reasons, the Japanese Note adds that the Sino-Japanese treaty in question contains nothing susceptible of further modification.

"Where it was quite justified in peremptorily rejecting China's Note, the Japanese government was considerate enough to offer a kind explanation, and we hope that the Japanese Note has not only convinced outsiders of the justice of the Japanese cause but opened the eyes of the Chinese to the unreasonable course of their government. The lack of commonsense which the Chinese government betrayed in communicating that unreasonable and unjustifiable note to the Japanese government without any show of shame is quite astounding, and we regret that this outrageous conduct has had the effect of further lowering China in the estimation of the world. We take this opportunity to advise the Japanese authorities to return to the Chinese government any other note that may be forwarded by Peking in connection with the case. We are inclined to believe that Japan's reply, just formulated and handed to the Chinese government, will put an end to this disagreeable episode, but since it is grievously lacking in commonsense, the Chinese government may commit any act of imprudence. To enter into further negotiations with the Chinese government in connection with the Chinese claim, which is unreasonable on its face, would be playing into the hands of the Chinese government, which evidently has some ulterior object in view.

More than 50,000 students, including girls and children, assembled on Sunday afternoon in Nantao, Shanghai to protest against Japan's decision to restitute Port Arthur and Dalny. At this meeting there were 158 organizations represented and strict order was maintained throughout the meeting. At this meeting two resolutions were passed to the following effect:

One warning the Japanese not to continue her imperialistic policy toward China by retaining Port Arthur and Dalny and the other favoring a boycott. The Koreans took an important part in the mass meeting and the parade which included thousands of persons, also included trucks, motor cars, bicycles, horses, all specially decorated with white banners bearing inscriptions of protest. All Chinese local newspapers have displayed advertisements calling attention to the fact that Port Arthur and Dalny were to be restituted to China by Japan.

MARCH 31, 1923

is the date on which the
advance subscription to

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

Over 1,700 pages
Big octavo size
About 100,000 words
not including
phrases and
Appendices

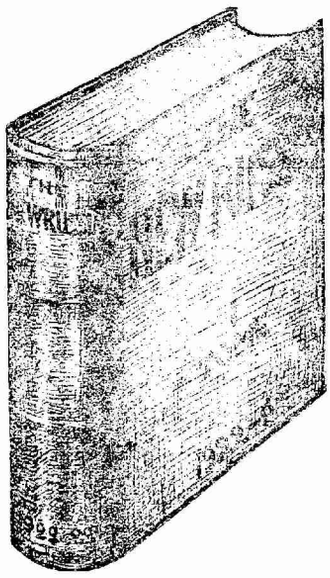
will be
closed
Save seven dollars
by putting in
your order NOW

Latest revision of
national flags
printed in colors
Exact Chinese trans-
lation by best
Anglo-Chinese
scholars
All the press recommends

The Commercial Press, Limited

C 453 HONAN ROAD, SHANGHAI

24-209



600 Pages

On the principal Russian Questions of the day.

Numerous official acts & other documents.

Fully Indexed.

THE NEW RUSSIA

Volume I

On sale from March 30th

Price of bound volume {M. $: 5,00 (including postage) {M. $: 3,50 for students

Complete Index of Volume I, showing all contents, sent on request.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Price

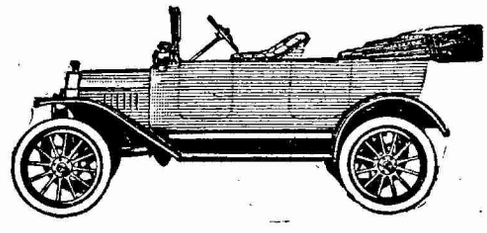
Standard 5 Passenger Touring

Tls. 810

HUDFORD MOTORS

601-603 THIBET ROAD

Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI



24-210

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 22. Reports come from London to the effect that Germany and France are unofficially but directly negotiating through Switzerland for a settlement of the Ruhr situation. ——Norway report says House of Parliament adopts bill prohibiting heavy wines.——Census Bureau at Washington announces 1923 cotton crop to be 9,761,817, five hundred pound bales.——Washington report says Shipping Board officials invite parties to assist in formation of policy for liquidating American fleet.——Great question arises over propriety of idea of Lloyd George writing a series of articles for American and British journals being a former government official.

March 23. Briton officials note weakness of air force as contrasted with that of other Powers.——U. S. State Department publishes circular for distribution among banks cautioning against floating foreign loans.——Reported in New York that former Premier Kerensky and Catherine Brechkovskaya known as "grandmother of the Revolution" have offered to return to Moscow and be imprisoned on condition that other leaders of their party be released.——Eighty percent of the agricultural workers in South America are afflicted with hookworm which lowers their efficiency one-third, according to report by Rockefeller Foundation.——London report says British are alarmed over preparations of France to increase her air force and state that French strength is soon to equal that of rest of world.——Viscount Curzon, in House of Commons asserts that instead of building factories throughout the world, Britain should attempt to get private firms to guarantee stores of oil for the Navy.——Possibilities of wireless electrical transmission in naval warfare demonstrated by battleship *Iowa* going at full speed and perfectly controlled by means of wireless from Shawmut, several thousand yards away.

March 25. In dealing with drastic naval reductions British Navy still ranks larger than Japanese, but lack of oil storage makes them incapable of conveying a fleet to Eastern waters which would be a match for the Japanese.

March 27. Negotiations are under way between New York bankers and Oriental Development Company of Japan for a loan to develop projects of Korea.——President Harding and his staff visit St. Augustine, oldest city on North American continent.——Thirteen hundred tons of tools and machinery are seized by order of the restitution officers and divided between French and Belgians, according to report from Duesseldorf.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rounfeld & Son

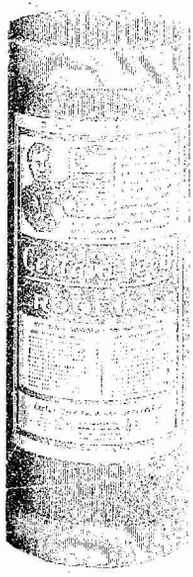
China Cotton.—During the early part of the week, the market was rather active, a feature of special importance being the short selling on the part of Bears, but just when the apathy seemed greatest, holders of actual cotton resumed aggressive operations and, aided by a lighter movement in raw material, succeeded in causing considerable nervousness among the opposing interests.

As regards the curtailment of production agreed upon by the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, which was to have come into force on Monday the 19th, same has already caused a dissension among several Mill Owners. The reason given for this is that the mills in question had sold their production as far forward as May/June and, in consequence thereof, could not see their way clear to adhere to the resolution agreed upon. Owing, therefore, to the attitude taken by the aforesaid mills, another general meeting was held on the 21st instant and, in order to strengthen the position of curtailment, some of the leading yarn dealers were got to agree to the delay in deliveries against their contracts, but, in spite of this, several of the mills in question refused to carry out the wishes of the majority.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from the developments in the general economic situation. Any improvement in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market. On the other hand, although prices show a total decline of nearly five taels a picul since the high level of the season, the serious question remains whether this decline has fully discounted the very material recession in business which is sure to follow in the wake of the unparalleled unsettlement of China's economic market. On the whole, we feel that in times like the present, caution (" in bearing ") must be recommended.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been keeping steady; prices advanced two to three taels from last week's level. Some 6,000 to 7,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for

Certain-teed



Roofing

has passed with honour the tests of time, of climatic extremes, and of unusual construction conditions It is lower in cost per year than any other type of good roofing

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI OUTPORTS

R 137

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR

We offer a service whereby your sales message can be carried to any part of China, at half the cost of any other medium. Made of strong galvanized iron sheet, size 31 x 43,"

ONE SHEET PAINTED BULLETINS

placed in vital locations in the towns and villages of the interior will bring you results. The expense of printing posters is eliminated. Designs may be changed if desired.

PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

ADVERTISING DEPT.

113 Avenue Edward VII.

export to Kiangse, Hongkong, Fukien, Wuhu, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Hankow and Weihaiwei. At the close of the week, the market was weak and prices declined one to two Taels.

Liverpool, March 22, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....16.04 Pence
" " May .....15.53 "
" " July ..... 15.34 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March 22, 1923.

New York Market:—May.....30.54 Cents
July.....29.68 "
October .....26.34 "
December .....25.75 "
January .....25.57 "
Spot .....30 70 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March 22, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 523 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March ..... " 420 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 484 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 40.00
Shanghai, Spot..... " 36.00
M-ginned, Spot ..... " 36.50
Taichong, Spot..... " 37.00
Shensi, Spot. ..... " 37.50
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Lumber Market

By China Import and Export Lumber Co.

The Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on March 15, 1923.

Planks and sawn logs in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	65.00
Lauan (Philippine)—random lengths and thickness	80.00
Lauan (Philippine) selected for grade, colour or special sizes	90.00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	150.00
With increase of price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width plus increase of Tls. 5.00 for every additional 1/4" in thickness.	
(random lengths)	
Hewn Logs	
White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak—selected	75.00
Oak—ordinary average run	60.00
Laths	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3")	Tls. 8.00 per 1,000 pieces

	Shanghai Tls. No. 1	No. 2
T. & G. Flooring	8'/24'	8'/24'
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	125.00	80.00
" 1" x 6"	130.00	81.00
" 1¼" x 4"	140.00	85.00
" 1½" x 6"	140.00	85.00
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2" in lengths of 3' & up, average 7'	200.00	
Oak 1" x 1"—gross measure—(⅓" face) Lengths 2' & up, average 6'	165.00	
Oak ⅓" x 2"—gross surface measure—in length of 2' & up, average 6'	160.00	
Oak Parquet in lengths under 3' 1" x 2" & 3"	155.00	
Oak Parquet ⅓" x 2" & ½" x 3"—gross surface measure in lengths under 2'	130.00	
Teak & Mahogany Flooring & Parquet	Nominal	

Kiln-dried lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 21st, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver after going to 32 1/16d. recovered to-day 1/8d. to 32¼d. which is ¼d. higher than last week. Forward silver is quoted 32 5/16d. Our official quotation for T/T on London moved down ¼d. with silver and to-day recovered to 3/2d. Local Gold dealers yesterday made the market strong with resales of Gold T/T and continued to-day and 1d. above official quotations ruled generally, at the close the market showed signs of reaction, possibly on receipt of the news that there will be no duty imposed on silver imported into India. This question came up for reconsideration yesterday in India.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,080,000 an increase of Tls. 29,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 34,010,000 an increase of $ 700,000.
Estimated value Tls. 48,567,000 as against Tls. 56,465,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for February	Thursday March 15	Friday March 16	Saturday March 17	Monday March 19	Tuesday March 20	Wednes March 21
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.337	3/2	3/1 3/4	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/2
D/D Its. "	—	3/2 1/4	3/1 7/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/2 1/4
4m/s "	—	3/2 1/4	3/2	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/2 1/4
T/T India	222.637	236	235 1/2	234	234	233	236
T/T France	1,155.000	1220	1180	1170	1160	1150	1140
T/T N. Y.	70.950	74 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4
T/T H'kong	73 987	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 3/4
T/T Japan	68.526	65	65 1/2	66	66 1/4	66 1/2	65 1/4
T/T Batavia	181.625	190 3/4	189 1/2	188	188	188	190 1/4
T/T Straits	77.600	74 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	74 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.337	3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/4
4m/s " D/P	—	3/4 1/4	3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/4 1/4
5m/s " D/A	3/2.837	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,205.000	1270 nom.	1230 nom.	1220 nom.	1210 nom.	1200 nom.	1190 nom.
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.462	78 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/4
4m/s " Docs	—	79	78 1/4	78	78	78	78 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	March 15	March 16	March 17	March 19	March 20	March 21
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 5/8	32 3/8	32 1/4	32 1/16	32 1/8	32 1/2
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68 1/8	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $ 67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/8	G. $. 67 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. April 308.80	Tls. May 309.80	Tls. 312.3	Tls. 312.00	Tls. 309.80	Tls. 308.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.875	71.90	71.9125	71.925	71.925	71.9625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3½%	2½%	3%	3%	4%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

ank of England's rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 72.30
Bank of France rate of discount	4½ %	London on Germany	T/T 98.000
London open Market rate of Dis 3 m s.	2⅛ %	New York on London	T/T 469½
" " 4	2¼ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/16
" " 6	2⅜ %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3½
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/0½

SPECIAL OFFER OF CARBON PAPER AT REDUCED PRICES

KINDS	COLOURS	SIZES	1 box	10 boxes	50 boxes	100 boxes
Flint	Purple	8 " x10½"	2.75 per box	2.40 per box	2.00 per box	1.60 per box
Gypsy	„	8 " x10½"	2.60 „	2.25 „	2.10 „	1.50 „
Gold Bond	„	8 " x13 "	3.00 „	2.50 „	2.10 „	1.75 „
Thin Thin XX	„	8 " x10½"	3.00 „	2.50 „	2.50 „	1.75 „
Caribonum in Purple Box	„	8 " x10 "	5.50 „	5.00 „	4.50 „	
„ „ „	Blue	8 " x13 "	5.50 „	5.00 „		
Peerless (Duragause)	Black	8½ " x11 "	3.00 „	2.75 „		
„ (Mastergause)	„	8½ " x11 "	3.00 „	2.75 „		
„ (Mastergause)	„	8½ " x13 "	3.00 „	2.75 „		
„ (Multigause) thin	„	8½ " x11 "	3.00 „	2.75 „		
„ (Multigause)	„	8½ " x13 "	3.00 „	2.75 „		
Service (Standard weight)	„	8½ " x11 "	2.00 „	1.80 „		
Service (Light weight	Purple	8½ " x11 "	2.50 „	2.25 „		

Also Red, Green and Brown Carbons can be supplied if required.
Special size for special forms on request:—Also Pencil and Pen Carbons regularly carried.

STATIONER——————BOOKSELLER——————PUBLISHER

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

30 North Szechuen Road
Shanghai

107 Victoria Road
Tientsin.

New Books and Publications

The China Year Book-1923.

Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., assisted by H. T. Montague Bell. Tientsin: Tientsin Press: 1923.

EXTENSIVELY revised and amplified, the seventh edition of the China Year Book is now ready for distribution. Compared with the Year Books of other countries, the China Year Book for encyclopaedic information of the country takes second place to none; and the greater credit is due the publisher of China's Year Book because there is probably no country where a Year Book is issued, where such great difficulties present themselves against the compilation of data as in China. Previous China Year Books have been most creditable publications, but the 1923 issue, larger by 200 pages than heretofore, concluding with two chapters of intense interest—China and the Washington Conference, and The Shantung Negotiations—approaches a degree of perfection which the editor of any Year Book will find difficulty in exceeding.

The 1923 China Year Book contains the following chapters:

Area and Population; Geography; Geology; The Fauna of China; Flora; Forestry and Reforestation; Climate and Meterology; Mines and Minerals; People and Language; Newspapers and Periodicals in China; Products—General, Pastoral and Agricultural; Money; Weights and Measures; Commerce; Currency; Public Justice; Education; Communications (2); Shipping; Manufactures; The Chinese Customs Tariff; River Conservancy and Harbor Works; Defence; The Chinese Eastern Railway: Greater China; Finance; Who's Who: Opium; Religion; Medical Progress in China under the Republic; Customs Revenue and Trade Statistics; Miscellaneous; The Chinese Government; China tnd the Washington Conference; The Shantung Negotiaaons. A limited edition bound in half-leather has been iprepared. The cloth-bound edition sells for $12.50 Mex.

Myths and Legends of China.

Myths and Legends of China, by E. T. C. Werner: Published by George G. Harrap and Co., London: 1922.

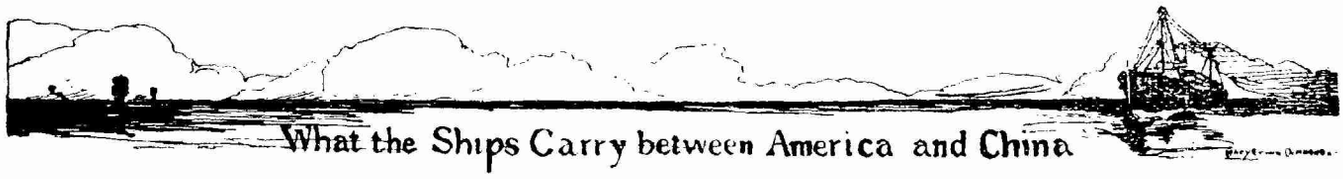
THE author, who served for many years in China in the British consular service and likewise as member of the Chinese Historiographical Bureau, has given English reading peoples, in his Myths and Legends of China, an exhaustive, authentic reference work. It is a book for the student of things Chinese, and will have no such appeal for the average reader as have books of Grecian, Roman, Indian and other mythologies,

As the author states, his aim was "to give an account of the Chinese myth as it is, and not as it might have been under imaginary conditions." And he goes on, with what amounts to an explanation of the dryness of his book's contents: "But for the Chinese philosophers, we should in all probability have had more Chinese myths. Had there been great world-stirring myths there could hardly but have been also more wars, more cruelty....more saturating of the earth with human blood. It is not a small thing to have conquered myth with philosophy."

Besides the barrenness of Chinese mythology *per se*, there are other obstacles to prevent the book ranking alongside other mythological books in popularity. The Chinese names are impossible for the foreigner to remember without effort and study. After reading a legend, one almost immediately forgets about whom it was written, and to add confusion there are considerable variations of the stories about the same god, many of which the author has included.

The style of the book, too, while lending itself for reference, halts the reader seeking entertainment as well as information and knowledge. The entire book is written with captioned paragraphs, which give it more the appearance of an encyclopaedia than a story book. Such, however, is exactly the intention of the author, and the carefully compiled glossary and index further fulfil the purpose.

The work contains thirty-two full page illustrations in colors, by Chinese artists, which are excellent.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Montague, from U. S. A., February 26.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	14,700
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,060,585
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	136,329
Softwood Clear	Sup. ft.	158,324

S. S. Huftero, from U. S. A., February 24.

Iron Channels	Pls.	136
Iron Forgings	,,	30
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	459
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	420
Expanded Metals	,,	352
Carbon, Black	,,	352
Leather, Kid	,,	3
Paper, Writing	,,	14
Turpentine	Galls.	8,313
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	588,380
Gasolene	Galls.	143,722
Files	Doz.	700

S. S. City of Norwich, March 3.

To Boston.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	420
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 97	,,	378
Skins, Goat Untanned	Pcs	172,745

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	2
Antimony, Oxide	,,	84
Antimony, Regulus	,,	249
Bristles	,,	57
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	80
Feathers	,,	71
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	52
Hides, Buffalo	,,	910
Hides, Cow	,,	1,727
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	166
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	14
Oil, Wood	,,	410
Wool, Sheep's	,,	5,797
Hats, Rush	,,	110,400
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	88,177
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	420
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	190

S. S. President Grant, February 24, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	1,127
Apples, Fresh	,,	1,050
Cheese	,,	43
Flour, Wheat	,,	13,332
Herrings, Salt	,,	2,612
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,165
Milk, Condensed	,,	74
Wheat	,,	15,000
Bedsteads	Pcs.	30
Scales	,,	3
Hats	Doz.	28
Cigarettes	Mille	60,002
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	15,732

S. S. Elkridge, March 3.

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	29
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	263

S. S. Stuart Dollar, March 3.

To San Francisco.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	483
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	13,647

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus	,,	837
Bristles	,,	100
Feathers, Duck	,,	1,222
Hair, Human	,,	210
Hides, Cow	,,	3,045
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	40
Nutgalls	,,	168
Oil, Wood	,,	504
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	9,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	3,000

S. S. President Lincoln, from U. S. A., February 26.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	480
Iron Pipes	,,	12
Lead Pipes	,,	8
Bones, Cow	,,	59
Borax	,,	17
Butter	,,	22
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Canned Fruits	,,	190
Cheese	,,	19
Fruits, Dried	,,	17
Glue, Cow	,,	29
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	Pls.	91
Ink, Printing	Pls.	80
Lard	,,	47
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,188
Leather, Sole	Pls.	821
Macaroni	Pls.	12
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,298
Milk, Evaporated	,,	29
Oranges, Fresh	,,	44
Packings, Unclassed	,,	6
Paper, Boxboard	,,	2,165
Raisins	,,	48
Sugar of Milk	,,	33
Canned Meats	Doz.	596
Canned Fish	,,	212
Canned Vegetables	,,	150
Catsup	,,	55
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,190
Oil, Transformer	,,	1,684
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	112,200
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	608,726

From Honolulu.

Canned Fruits	Pls.	11

S. S. Wawalona, March 5.

To Portland.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	599

To Baltimore.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	507

To New York.

Camphor	Pls.	368
Feathers	,,	13
Hair, Human	,,	86
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	37
Oil, Camphor	,,	289
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	542

Foreign Goods.

Cotton Waste	,,	1,892

NOW READY

ORDER FROM YOUR BOOKSELLER.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1923.

THE STANDARD REFERENCE BOOK.

An Encylopaedia of Information regarding present day CHINA.

Indispensable to the business-man, the professional man, and every man or woman who takes an intelligent interest in things Chinese.

ON SALE BY:

Tientsin Press, Ld.
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.
La Librairie Francaise
Chinese American Publishing Co.
Brewer & Co., Ld.
Edward Evans & Sons, Ld.

Blue Cloth $12.50 **Half Leather $15.00**

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The "Twenty-Second (?) Demand."

References: Pp. 113-14

Questions: 1. What is the nature of this new "demand"? 2. Of what international significance is the building of wireless stations in China? 3. What is the origin of the Radio agreement with Japan? 4. On what grounds has the Japanese Government protested the right of an American company to construct wireless stations in China? 5. What is said as to the Japanese station recently erected in Peking? Have you seen other accounts of this? 6. How much has been spent on the Japanese station in Peking? 7. What is the Nine Power Treaty? Where and when was it negotiated? 8. How does it provide for such matters as those discussed here? 9. What would be the effect upon China if any one nation should be able to control her communications with foreign powers?

Topic 2: The Soviet Red Army

References: Pp. 115-16

Questions: 1. Does the Chita Republic still exist? 2. What is the meaning of the term "proletariat," and when did it come into common use? 3. What is the relation of the proletariat to the Russian Red Armies? 4. How long has Bolshevism been in power in the Russian lands? 5. What does Mr. Cook think of the organization and bravery of the Red armies? 6. Tell what you can of Commander Uborevitch. 7. What are the present relations between the Bolshevists and Germany? and Japan? 8. Analyze the quotation at the end of the article.

Topic 3: The Manchus and Their Subjects Abroad

References: Pp. 118-19

Questions: 1. What is to be learned of the attitude of the Manchus toward emigration of their subjects from reading part of the *Ta Tsing Leu Lee*? 2. Why was a license required of those Chinese leaving the country, and what would be the effects of this requirement? 3. Why did the Chinese aid the English in Manila in 1763? What was the result of this aid? 4. What is the meaning of the term "peaceful penetration" and what is its relation to "imperialism"? 5. Upon what characteristics of Chinese settlement abroad is comment made? 6. Why did the Dutch wish the Chinese to settle in the East Indies? Why did they later persecute them? How? 7. In reference to the massacres of the Chinese in the Philippine Islands and in the Dutch East Indies what steps were taken by the Manchus for their protection? Why? 8. At what time did the Manchu Government first officially permit its people to go abroad freely? Why was this? 9. Of what importance in reference to this subject is the Burlingame Treaty? 10. What is the meaning of the quotation from the remarks of the governor of Fukien? 11. In what years did China first establish foreign legations and consulates? Where? 12. Of what significance is the Edict of Dec. 24,1901?

Topic 4: China's Demands for Abrogation of the 1915 Treaty

References: Pp. 144,146,148

Questions: 1. Upon what grounds does China demand the abrogation of the 1915 Treaty with Japan? 2. When was the demand made? 3. What is the constitutional power of Parliament in relation to the negotiation and ratification of treaties? 4. How did Japan obtain control of the Liaotung peninsula originally? 5. Why is March 26, 1923, an important date in reference to this matter? 6. What has been the tone of comment on China's demands in Japan, and what has been the attitude assumed by the Imperial Government of Japan? 7. On what grounds does Japan hold that China's position is legally weak? 8. What seems to be China's main object in bringing up this matter at the present time?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Affairs in Szechuen

References: Pp. 117-18

Questions: 1. What is the date of this letter, and why is attention called to it? 2. Who is Civil Governor of Szechuan, and what is his profession? 3. What significance is attached to the story of the $800,000 and General Chen Kuo-tung? 4. Who is Yang Sen, and what is his relation to Wu Pei-fu?

Topic 2: The Industrial Revolution in China

References: Pp. 130,132

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term "Industrial Revolution"? 2. What evidences are there of its progress in China? 3. What is the source of the little article quoted here? 4. Who is Mr. Sherwood Eddy? 5. Do you believe that Mr. Eddy did condemn "all and every owner and manager of industrial concerns in this country"? 6. What was Mr. Eddy's object in studying the industrial conditions in China? 7. What opportunity has China to avoid many of the mistakes made by western countries in the earlier phases of this revolution? 8. What seems to be the object of the criticism made by the *Peking Evening News*? 9. In what way is the argument and criticism here made an old one? 10. Why should the industrial affairs of China be carefully watched in their modern development? 11. Suggestion: Write a short paper comparing the exploitation of China's *material resources* with that of her *human resources*.

Topic 3: Sale of Land in Hupeh Province to Foreigners

References: P. 138

Questions: 1. Who is the Civil governor of Hupeh? 2. On what grounds can he forbid the sale of land in the interior to foreigners? 3. What exceptions does he make? Explain why carefully. 4. Why has this circular of instruction been issued? 5. Can Chinese subjects in Japan own land? in the United States?

Topic 1: Vegetable Oil Industry in China

References: Pp. 120, 122, 124, 126, 128,130

Questions: 1. In what provinces are peanuts raised in largest quantities? Which province ranks first? 2. Which are the chief exporting cities for these nuts? 3. Which countries buy the nuts and the nut oil in largest quantities? 4. Is a dry or a wet climate preferable for peanut growing? 5. How long has the Soya Bean been an important article of international trade? 6. Where is this been chiefly grown? 7. Where are Harbin and Dairen, and what is their importance in the bean trade?

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705: : China Office : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of Mrs. Kitty Ren, Mrs. B. Stewart, C. J. Breen, Mrs. Sheldon Tolles, S. D. Ren, Kitty Clement, Gudrun Hartman, Mrs. D'Aquino, Dr. J. Petit, Mrs. T. K. Woo, C. Harrisohn, E. W. Miller and E. Pozniakoff.

" 22, " " " 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of H. Schloten, Dr. Felger, E. W. Miller Dr. Reiss, Dr. Dunn, Mrs. Landau, Mrs. T. K. Woo, Mrs. Kitty Ren.

" 26, " " " 1800 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co; on motion for new trial; submitted.

" 26, " " " 1678 Hung Tao Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on motion to amend complaint.

" 26, " " " 1927 Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; on motion to set.

" 26, " " " 2061 Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; on motion to set.

J. S. CH'WANG, PLAINTIFF vs. A. C. SIEMER, DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

The documentary evidence offered by both parties appears to confirm the averment last quoted. The items in controversy are two: a loan of Tientsin $3,000.00 on June 19, 1920, and another of Gold $5,343.83 on September 14, 1920, the receipts for both of which bear the name of the corporation by defendant as manager. There are, indeed, two letters relating to these transactions which are signed by defendant alone but in one of them (Exhibit B) both items are mentioned as "lent me for the Sino-Americo Trading Corporation," and in any event the formal receipts would seem to prevail over mere covering letters. Moreover, two other letters (Exhibits 1, 2) written by plaintiff himself to the corporation about a month following the second loan, indicate very clearly an intention on the plaintiff's part to hold the corporation and stress the fact that the receipts were given in its name.

These letters appear likewise inconsistent with plaintiff's testimony and that of his business associate Mr. Ku to the effect that defendant represented himself as the sole owner of the Sino-Americo Trading Corporation. Had such been the case and had plaintiff believed it he would hardly have written as he did on October 15, 1920, expressing the hope that "your Corporation will live to its good faith during Mr. Siemer's absence", nor as he wrote twelve days later that "your Corporation is the party who owes me these two loans" and requesting "your Corporation to repay to me what they borrowed from me during your Mr. Siemer's time."

Defendant testifies that he had no financial interest in the corporation which he says is a New York concern organized by others; that he was employed as manager on a salary with commissions, and that he received no personal benefit from these loans, the larger of which he says never passed through his hands at all but was sent directly to the bank to meet a corporate obligation there, the receipt for the amount, which as we have seen is in the corporate name, being typed, he says, in plaintiff's office. The burden rests upon plaintiff to prove the material averments of his petition and in view of the language used in these documents, including plaintiff's own letters, we are unable to find that he has met this burden as regards the averment that these two larger sums were "lent to defendant."

(To be continued next week)

Mar. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2063 Nellie A. Pierce, executrix, v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; on motion to set.

" 26, " " " 1686 In re Stewart Crane, Inc., Co, on motion for receiver to furnish data; submitted.

" 26, " " " 2095 Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co., et al.; on motion for judgment by default.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2122 In re the alleged insanity of J. H. Heaton; testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, F. H. Kreis, J. H. Heaton and M. F. Hills.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2128 U. S. v. E H. Himrod; plea of guilty.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2129 U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; plea of guilty.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2125 U. S. v. V. S. Elliott; preliminary hearing waived.

Judgments and Orders:

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 1806 In re Lillian G. Crawford's Estate; order closing administration.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1988 Ida Trautvach v. Chas. A. King; order of dismissal
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2058 Shun Kee & Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; order of dismissal.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2059 W. Z. Zee & Son v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; order of dismissal.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1941 L. K. Kentwell v. The China Press Inc.; judgment allowing plaintiff coats.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1685 Fitzpatrick v. Le Munyon; order of dismissal.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1678 Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; order for plaintiff to amend complaint.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2122 In re the alleged insanity of J. H. Heaton; verdict of insanity.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2128 U. S. v. E. H. Himrod; defendant warned and dismissed.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2129 U. S v. P. A. Sargeant; defendant warned and dismissed.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2125 U. S. v. V. S. Elliott; defendant bound over for trial before the U. S. Court for China.

Assignments for Hearing:

Apr. 2, 1923, 3 p. m., 2015 Thacher v. Thacher.
,, 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., 1852 Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co.
,, 4, 1923, 9:30 a. m., 1927 Chang Ming Lang v. L. D. Kearny.
,, 10, 1923, 9:30 p. m., 2061 Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy Inc.
,, 10, 1923, 9:30 p. m., 2063 Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 21, 1923, Corpn. No. 113, Fitzsimmons & Co. Inc.; annual statement.
,, 21, ,, Cause ,, 1484, In re Esther H. Butler's will; affidavit.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1806, In re Lillian G. Crawford's estate; affidavit of publication; petition for closing estate.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2128, U. S. v. Himrod; complaint.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2129, U. S. v. Sargeant; complaint.

Mar. 22, 1923, Cause No. 2083 In re Adeline Hoffman's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2130, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Stewart; petition; summons issued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Bank et al.; plaintiff's exception.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.; withdrawal of appeal.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2131, "British Mode" v. Heen; complaint; summons issued
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 609, In re George A. Derby's estate; bond of administrator de bonis non.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Fischer v. Stone; plaintiff's opening brief.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; demurrer; motion for leave to amend complaint; notice of motion; replication to first defendant's answer.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; notice of motion.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2061, Foreign Mission Board etc. v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; motion to set.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.; motion to set.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co. v. P. E. Andrews; praecipe for writ of execution.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2127, Scott v. Noble; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; petition; summons issued.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2067, Adams v. Adams; appearance of counsel for defendant.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2058, Shun-Kee & Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2059, W. Z. Zee & Sons v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; notice.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al.; affidavit; motion; notice.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2091, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co., Hudford Motors; defendant's brief.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1685, Fitzpatrick v. LeMunyon; petition.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co. v. P. E. Andrews; writ of execution issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; praecipe for writ of execution; writ of execution issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2134, The Auto Palace Co. v. Honigsberg & Co.; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. stipulation.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; inventory; list of creditors; petition.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2131, "British Mode" v. Heen; marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1826, Leonard V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1430, Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2082, U. S. v. Max Mandel; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2109, U. S. v. Thomas Mackay; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2110, U. S. v. Ernest Resents; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2130, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Stewart; marshal's return of summons.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of	Cause No. 2121
ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS,	Estate No. 495
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 17, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PERCY H. MILLARD,
British-American Tobacco Co.,
22, Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 17, 1923.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	H day						H day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	12.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										H day	6.31	H day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.	7.20	8.22			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.	8.21	9.39			12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.38
Nansiang ... ... d.	10.33	11.34	13.00		14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	11.00	12.05	13.30		14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkon—Down (Main Line) **Zahkon to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.55*	*9.55*	*13.48*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehzah ... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkon ... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkon ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18,00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1*
Yehzah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.57*	*15.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.28*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.58*	*14.15*	*16 26*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkon (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkon to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	12.15	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	12.30	13.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	12.47	13.37	15.37	16.57	19.08	0.08
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	13.00	13.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.